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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO ——.

How oft, alas! How oft in vain,
Thy fading strength I would not see,
That hoped that time would heal each pain,
And health again be given to thee;
False hope! death's hue is on thy face,
And languid grows each outward grace.

For thee the flowers of spring may shoot,
For thee its roses scent the air,
But long ere autumn sheds its fruit
Like those bright flowers, thou'lt disappear,
And I shall linger, sad, and lone,
When thy soul-cherish'd form is gone.

That thou, so beautiful, and good!
That thou in youth should'st fade away,
Like shrinking flower, in stricken bud,
, fire all its beauties op'd to day,
Alas! my bosom will complain,
Tho' murmuring is as weak, as vain.

How oft when fancy's glowing tints
Were on the future brightly cast,
Like love's own hue, which now imprints
Its rosy colours on the past,
I look'd for years of joy with thee,
Which now, alas, can never be.

Yet when thy form reposes 'neath
The dews of heaven, how sweet 'twill seem,
To linger near the home of death,
And of thine absent spirit dream!
Thine absent spirit? no, where I
Remain, thy spirit may be nigh.

Soul soothing thought! that those who here
Shar'd all our scenes of woe and bliss,
Should kindly leave a purer sphere,
And sympathise with us on this:
Should round us hover, tho' unseen,
Veil'd by a spiritual screen.

This thought shall resignation bring,
Tho' joy again I ne'er may know;
I'll fancy thou art hovering
In kindness round my path below—
In vain death sunders heart from heart,
Souls once united, *never* part. FRANCIS.

ERIN.

When the *Maker* establish'd the pillars of earth,
And the fire-mantled stars o'er the firmament roll'd;
The Island of Genius, and cradle of worth,
At the smile of the thunderer, burst into birth,
Mid the blue-breasted waters all crested with gold.

To her mountains, pavilioned in azure, were borne
The costliest balm of the light-pinion'd breeze,
That sighed o'er her gold-waving oceans of corn,
Thro' valleys where Flora had emptied her horn,
And was couled by the silver-stoled nymph of the seas.

He looked on his Island, "*and saw it was good*,"
And moulded a man to inhabit the land,
He formed his gaunt muscles, and bones, and a flood
He pour'd round his heart of the gallantest blood,
That ever hat streamed from the work of his hand.

He melted the sapphire to roll in his eye,
And he girdled his quick-rolling eye ball with fire,
He composed his fine breath of the spices that lie
In the meadow's pure balm, and the zephyr's first sigh,
To swell o'er the war field, or melt o'er the lyre.

In the bright fire of heaven, his spirit he cast,
While the visions of fancy shed radiance around,
And the halo of genius, and garland of taste,
Like the wheel of the sun in refulgence enchased,
The heaven-born soul of the Irishman bound.

JERNUS.

CREATION—AN ODE.

Thou calm bright sky!
I like to gaze upon thy vast expanse;
Studded with "shining worlds" that all enhance,
Our love for the *Most High*,
And teach the wonders of His hand,
Above—around—on sea and land.

I love to view the moon so bright,
Shedding her silv'ry rays of light,
O'er the wide earth;
Riding thro' that celestial valley,
By stars illum'd, like a rich galley,
The fleecy clouds, around thee seem,
Reflecting each refulgent beam;
He gave them birth.

Earth! parent of mankind!
On thee, what wonders man may find?
The mighty forests, mountains rise,
Whose summits seem to woo the skies;
The dread volcano—all combine,
To teach us still these works are thine.

All earth I love—and boundless sea,
Yes—there is beauty e'en in thee
On which I like to gaze:
Even when storms the billows raise,
In angry foam, to mountain height,
Although the soul it may affright,
Yet bids us hymn the praise
Of *Him* whose hand, can tempests sway,
And guide the vivid lightnings play—
This, is the ocean's hour of fear,
But there's a time when it can cheer,
The souls of those whose homes are on its way.

When calm, like some smooth mirror seeming,
The golden sun upon it beaming,
At morn, when he doth seem to rise,
From an ocean bed, to greet the skies.

All nature is sublime—earth, sea and sky,
Unfold rich wonders, to the mortal eye—
The simple flowrets, forests, wide and green,
In all, the hand of the divine, is seen;
The boundless ocean, and the earth's green bow'r,
Attest the work of an *Almighty Power*.

SELIM.

TO THE MOON.

Hail to thy soft and shadowy ray
Fair goddess of the stilly night:
Tho' paler than the orb of day,
Thine unobtrusive, tranquil light,
We welcome thee, as one whose beam,
Can far more grateful bliss impart,
To gild the fond enthusiast's dream,
And soothe pale sorrow's aching heart.

Mild orb! why lends thy gentle power
A charm, which brighter day denies,
And why is every moonlight hour
More dear than all his sunny skies?
Why do we crave the haunts of mirth,
To muse and sigh at eve with thee?
And fly the gayest scenes of earth,
To wander lone, in "fancy free."

'Tis midnight—from the deep blue sky
Some scatter'd stars are twinkling now,
While the soft radiance of thine eye,
Plays round my couch and sleepless brow;
Let others prize Aurora's light,
And revel in the gaudy day—
But give to me the *starry night*,
And softer Luna's silvery ray. SYLVIA.

Princeton, January 12th.

THE GENTLEMAN MISSING.

"*Sapere aude.*" Horat.

"Fools will be fools my what we will,
And rascals will be rascals still." C.

Flight has saved individuals both in love and in war, although the remedy seems to bespeak weakness and fear, rather than to argue fortitude and circumspection. "Seek safety in flight," said Lady Prudentia Ponder to her lovely niece, Lady Virginia Flutter, when importuned by the froward addresses of a rake in very high life. "Withdraw from the scene of temptation," wrote the best of wives to her vacillating husband, Pizzamor, when entangled in all the pleasures of a Paris life, masking, gambling, revelling, &c. A well-conducted retreat, even in a military point of view, is a masterly operation; but my reader will be able to judge for himself in the present instance. Poyntz Sydney was a member of a certain club in St. James's street; he belonged to the Savoir vivre, the Union club, the Thatched House, the Philharmonic, the Beef Steak Club, and the *Je ne sais quoi*.—Besides having a share in a box at the Opera, and subscribing to a score of institutions, assemblies, and meetings, the Argyle concerts, coteries, &c. &c. he always passed for a man of some talent, and merited the name of an elegant scholar. These qualities were passports to the first company, and procured him popularity which he maintained steadily and respectably. In his dress and address, his house, carriage, horses, establishment and appointments, every thing was consistent, and in good style and keeping; on which account the strangers to economy of his acquaintance set him down for immensely rich; and his regularity, attested by his banker's and tradesmen's books, gave him general credit, which, had he been dishonorable enough to abuse, he might have pushed to a very considerable extent. Grave, good-natured, and well-bred, he offended none, if he won at play he preserved the utmost composure; if he lost, there was not a disordered or deranged line in his countenance: he was unassuming amongst his equals, and perfectly at his ease amidst coronets and supporters, excellencies, graces, lordships, and statesmen; this equanimity, however, could not escape envy, for there are always weak minds enough to wish a man down to their own level of grovelling passions and worthlessness.

Year followed year, finding my friend in the same prosperous circumstances, and in the same station and circle: all on a sudden, however, he disappeared from the drawing-room, the clubs, the concerts, theatres, and places of public resort; his carriage was missed in Pall Mall and St. James' Street; his horses were no longer led up and down facing what was Queensberry-house, his share of the opera box was let to a guard greenhorn, who was much more welcome to the right honorable widow joint proprietress, than the calm and serious Sydney. His name was taken out of all the club and society books before mentioned; in short, "*nom est inventus*" was the general outcry. It furnished a striking lesson to listen to the hints and surmises, the innendos and good-natured remarks of his former intimates; at Bootle's, the Savoir vivre, &c.

"Well, for my part," cried Sir Matthew Martingale, "I always foretold that Sydney was not *sterling*; that the bubble would burst some day; all his affected calmness at play, his contempt of bad luck, his cool unruffled air—I knew that it could not last. D—n me, I wish that he had bolted before I lost the last two hundred to him." "By Jove," languidly drew out Lord Tuberense, "what!—the *steady fellow* off at last! I wonder who gets his horses and his yellow *tub*, (an impertinent term of contempt for his chariot;) he had one *deucedish* black horse, ha! ha! ha! (laughing.) Well, I'm glad that old sober sides is done up." "*Quant a moi*," observed an insufferably conceited Galomanise honorable commoner, "I only regret his cook, (general applause;) the *ratelletins a la Soubise*, the *ris-au-vent*, and the *vagnons au vin de Champagne*. I always (yawning) thought Sydney a prosing ennuyens, who bored us to death with his classics, and his long stories." This passed in St. James' street, at the club-house door.

At the French play, the news of his retreat was received with uplifted eye-brows, elevated shoulders, smiles of gratified envy, and with the most illiberal observations.—"Ruined for a ducat!" said Colonel Callousheart (his East Indian complexion lighting up with a ray of malicious pleasure,) "faith, he played the game well; he must have hit a few of them; no doubt but the banker, and the coach-maker—the wine-merchant, confectioner, and club waiters will have cause to remember him: a demure sinner! Why, Bob Backhand would have procured him a thousand any day."—"And his honour's tailor wont be able to take *measure for measure*," insinuated into conversation Sir Benjamin Benares, the borough broker, who, having made his money in the muck of usury, could not bear to see a rival in independence, which the knight himself had earned by early laborious habits in a hostile climate, and by subsequent monopoly, commercial manœuvres, and political trimming. "You are pleased to be witty, Sir Benjamin," sneeringly replied a member of parliament and neighbor of his; "if you had talked of a 'new way to pay old debts,' or rather an old way to pay all debts, you would have been more correct, and would not have merited to be *called to order*. We have all of us dined and supped with the *poor devil* often enough, and I believe on a balance, I have a few hundred pounds of his money won at whist, where *le jeu ne valait pas la chandelle*, for I hate whist and *moderate* play: but there is nothing strange in all this; *fellows* of small fortune will *cut high* into the first circles, and they must pay dear for it; banishment on the continent, or the rules of a prison, this is their only choice."

At the Opera, nearly the same vein of kindness and liberality ran through all his *soi-disant* friends and intimate acquaintance. Lady Kalendar assured her circle that he was extinguished for ever, his lights were put out, never could he harangue the *conversazione* party, nor take share in the discussions of the literary meetings at H— house; he owed (she boldly asserted) a hundred thousand pounds, and his house and furniture must come to the hammer.—"Robins for ever!" exclaimed in an ecstacy the spinster Lady Barbara Bane.—"I shall get all his old China French clocks, and the antique cabinet. What a pretty business it would have been, had not his forbidding frigidity disgusted me, when I thought him a *responsible person*, and set my cap at him!" Even Parson Pilferphrase, who owed him numerous obligations, confessed that he had views on *his* library. At length doctor Dirtywork stepped in, and assured the party that he would ascertain every circumstance of his *evasion*, and would bring all particulars to the duchess of Dampfame's "at home," the next night at twelve.—"Remember twelve!" sighed out lady Barbara (Barbarous I had nearly written) whilst the furies hissed *apropos* in the ballet of Don Juan. The curtain dropped, but the thirst for scandal kept open the waking eye of *gentle* lady Bab.

The Dutchess was "at home," and the interesting hour of twelve arrived, when the doctor made his way through a crowded assemblage of rank and fashion, and gained the spot where lady Barbara was sitting, surrounded by a rare set of fame stabbers, and reputation clippers and hewers. "Well, dear doctor, what about the runaway?" was articulated simultaneously by the tabby and spinster tribe.—"*Sailed for Calais in an open boat, I'll bet a hundred*," interrupted one, whilst lady Bab sat tapping her feet and fan with anxiety to hear the worst.—"An execution in the house!" exclaimed a divorced dame who had turned prude: "come doctor, out with it."—"Why, ladies," cried the crest-fallen doctor, "I never was so disappointed in my life; after making all possible inquiries, he does not owe a shilling in the world." "Impossible!" screamed lady Bab.—"He has five hundred pounds in his banker's hands."—"Frightful!" cried her grace.—"His horses are at grass, and his carriage is sent to be painted; he has only discharged two servants."—(Prodigious," said the parson.)—"the rest being on board-wages, except one whom he has taken with him, and lastly, his house is not to be let."—"Nor his books to be sold!" mournfully accented the Reverend.—"But where did his servant say he was gone?" inquired Miss Cassandra Winterfield.—"Only into the country!" answered the doctor.—"And for how long?" "His domesticks could not tell."—"Oh! I see through it all!" resumed lady Barbara; "it is all a false display, the man is in the rules of the Bench, but the general blow-up has not yet come, and matters are kept snug and quiet for a time."—"All the ladies looked *full of hope*, as did Colonel Callousheart, and Sir Benjamin, who joined the circle.—"No, no," replied the doctor, "for I made inquiries both at the Fleet and at the Bench."—"How *good of you!*" muttered I to myself, overhearing all that passed. "What can have become of him," said two or three of the faded fair ones in unison and harmony together for the first time?—"Nothing so simple," observed lord Tuberense, in a consoling tone, "the man has gaming debts that are not generally known, or some d—n encumbrance or other, and he has drowned himself!"—This remark convinced them all.—"Poor silly fellow!" quoth lady Bab.—"No wonder!" uttered her neighbor.—"I am sorry for it," said Miss Cassandra with a smile in her eye, for she had borrowed fifty pounds of him.—"Finally, the report was believed by all, and was circulated in every quarter the next morning.—Month followed month, and he was forgotten by those who had flattered and fed at his expense the most: but his unexpected return changed not only the face of affairs, but many other faces.

At the close of one year my friend returned: he had made the tour of England; yet, from the change in the mode of his life, and the diminution of his expenses, he found himself with half-a-year's income before him, besides the five hundred pounds in his banker's hands; his health was invigorated, in consequence of regular hours, pure country air, greatly increased exercise, and extensive variety of scene; and he felt his mind refreshed from the absence of dissipation, and the effect which the recruited body produced thereon. His house was painted and thoroughly cleaned, his cattle were reposed and brought into regular exercise for his use, and he enjoyed the calm which the cessation of thundering knocks at his door, from idlers and card-droppers, effected. Nobody expected him, and he warned his domestics not to announce his arrival until he should give them orders to do so.—A literary work which he had a mind to support and embark in, however, made it necessary for him to send to me, and I failed not to inform him how *kind* his *friends* had been in his absence. "It is little more than I expected," observed he; I saw through a number of treacherous acquaintances, base sycophants, and insipid guests," continued he: "I began to be aware that most of them only sought my society for what they could get of me, or asked me to their late and feverish parties as an unit to swell the book of numbers. I have been long since tired of dissipated male companions and of flirting, gaming and gossiping female ones, of painted faces, and false tresses, and of false hearts, and the most disguised features of the mind; of the enormous expenses of the clubs, and irrationality of living of the circle in which I moved, and lastly of folly and ingratitude which one must be incessantly meeting with in such company. I have cut all the clubs, and shall get rid of all my visitors, except about half-a-dozen, ending our acquaintance with the last exchange of cards, which shall not take place, on my part, until one month after receiving theirs; nor shall I forget to apply to miss Cassandra for the money which she owes me, nor to make Sir Matthew Martingale pay me the two hundred pounds which he said that he lost to me, but asserted *falsely* that I had received. I will not commit you as my friendly informer of all this duplicity, but the actors in the plot shall read contempt on my brow, and disgust towards them, by my shaking off their society."

He kept his promise and received with coldness and disdain the fulsome compliments of "Dear me!—how well you look!—Where have you been? How unkind not to let us know something about you!—A trip to Paris, no doubt: a tour to the classic ground of Rome, &c.—Are we indebted to a love affair, or the mere love of romantic retirement for missing one of our best friends?" All this was replied to with coldness and that penetrating look which appals guilt; and at last the delinquents slipped away from him, drove round corners, cantered briskly on perceiving him, looked into shop windows, and played the other stale and humiliating tricks of those who are ashamed to encounter the honest front of the man whom they have betrayed and calumniated; the detractors, although not cured of that execrable vice, felt, nevertheless, little in their own eyes, whenever Sydney appeared before them. The *gourmands* lost a good table, the parson missed a kind friend, and the doctor lost a patient; whilst he, returned from retirement, found his fortune suffice for every reasonable expense, leaving him, at the same time, an ample fund for acts of glowing charity, which brought with them their own reward, and made him regret that such sums had been formerly diverted into another channel. Nor did the Gentleman Missing spend his time and money in a foreign country; he had made the tour of almost all Europe, as a part of his education, and he confined his travels on this occasion to his own native land; first from a patriotic principle, and next for the purpose of seeing many parts of England and Scotland till then unknown to him, and the beauties and curiosities whereof amply repaid him for his journey.

It seems certainly strange that so many Englishmen who have travelled extensively abroad, should remain ignorant to the end of their lives of the curious and romantic scenery at home, and wholly uninformed of the local and statistical history of their native and neighboring soils. The lakes and mountains, the sea-ports, and richly cultivated tracts of land in England, and the sister kingdoms, together with their local and mineralogical, and geological histories, are most interesting to a Briton; and it must be humiliating to him, from time to time, to meet with strangers better informed on these subjects than himself. The utility and pleasure of these researches and pursuits were obvious to my friend, after his disappearing from the haunts of extravagance, and of false pleasure; but the knowledge which he acquired of the book of man by this stratagem was immediately advantageous to him.

If a number of those who waste their fortunes and constitutions in Winters in London, and who are forced, from their evil effects, to expatriate themselves, to the detriment of their own interests, and of those of their numerous creditors, would take a lesson from the Gentleman who was only missing for so short a time, the state of the country would be more prosperous, and (in the event of their having dipped their estates) they would more readily retrieve their losses, than from the exchange merely of folly and expense at home, for expense and folly abroad, added (most probably) to the degradation of national character, and, perhaps, to the inhabiting of a miserable French or German prison, far from the sympathies, assistance, and accommodation which they might experience amongst Britons, which they ought never to lose sight of, and which are always to be found by those who merit them.

*FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Go restless man, go woman's breast,
Seek happiness and gentle rest;
There earthly paradise is known;
Peace, hope and joy's united throne.

On the banks of the far-famed Brandywine which empties its peaceful waters into the Delaware, and whose soil first drank the blood of the gallant La Fayette, stood a neat little cottage which had lifted its humble roof to the storms of more than forty winters. The happy inmates, blest with all that life could bestow, had almost forgotten the injuries which their ancestors had received from the hands of an oppressive people when they were driven out to plant the church in the lonely wilderness. Time, with his magic wand, had brushed away those tempestuous clouds which had originated in the bosom of superstition and bigotry, and had shed the sunshine of hope on the altar of despair. Though the hand of despotism still waved the sceptre over this asylum of wretchedness, yet the mind in its fruitful resources, sought contentment in the pleasing interchange of a greater for a lesser evil. Such is human nature. The least remove from misery is construed into a greater proportion of happiness, and hope never fails to exaggerate the fascinating prospect.—Such were the feelings of the family of Edenfield. A happy pair, indeed they were; blest with one son, a youth who had arrived at his twentieth year, full of vigour, with an intellect aspiring. Education had unfolded to his view her trophies of art, of science and philosophy, snatched from the destructive influence of ages and empires, which his eagle-eyed mind surveyed with emotions peculiar to himself. His aged parents looked upon him with delight, and the tears of joy often rolled down their furrowed cheeks. Experience exercised the powers of judgment in directing the youth to the path of true happiness, and laid open to him the snares and temptations which abound in human life. He listened with an attentive ear. His object was happiness.—He surveyed the precipice over which so many tumbled and shuddered at the idea, yet in his pleasing dreams of future greatness his senses were imperceptibly attracted by the flowery paths of pleasure. He beheld Fame pointing with Gothic triumph to the golden characters inscribed with the pencil of immortality on her temple, and he surveyed the laurels which she held in her hand with a cautious but enamoured glance. And when imagination usurped the prerogative of reason, he discovered himself wielding the gleaming sword in battle, or dictating more lenient laws to an injured nation. But his mind in all these hallucinations was seeking happiness, and he looked forward with enthusiasm for the day which should unbind the shackles of parental authority, and give him the free agency to seek the object of his wishes. The time arrived, and with it the field of action. At that important and never to be forgotten period of America, the chains were unlocked from the Lion of England, and the spirit of vengeance and persecution which had been sleeping in the cradle of exiled innocence was roused and reanimated with double fury. The clouds of prejudice and tyranny were spreading far along the western world, and the sons of America beheld them with awe, but not with fear.—Edenfield was young and unaccustomed to the tumults of war, but he was brave. His heart beat high with valour, and his enterprising spirit languished for the opportunity of committing some deed which might enrol his memory in the archives of fame, and gild his name on eternity's car.

After a period had elapsed, and his parents whom he loved and venerated were silently laid in the dust, Edenfield gained a commission in the army which had planted the banner of freedom and the bulwark of destruction. His martial soul gloried in the cause which led him to take up arms against his fellow man, and his gallant conduct as he dashed along the lines in battle, stimulating his brave comrades to victory or death, won him the meed of applause. His name became associated with honor, and the fire of his ambition was heightened into a flame of the warmest regard for his bleeding country. But his military achievements and intrepid bravery were not more admired, than his humane tenderness was beloved when the din of strife was over; for a brave heart scorns the cruelty which cowardice inflicts upon the helpless. The eye which beheld him lifted above the heads of the contending hosts shouting courage in the ears of his dauntless countrymen, often danced with delight at his noble exploits; and the same eye could not restrain its tears of tenderness when it witnessed his generosity to the fallen foe.

But his fame was not yet complete. The scenes of his childhood, in whose shade he had reposed at noontide in the morning of his youth, was destined to support the conflict which should crown him with the perennial roses of fame, or bury all his former prospects in the dust. Busy thought was awake in the mind of Edenfield the night preceding, and hope and fear alternately held the ascendancy. This was a conflict more terrible than even the din of battle. It was the battle of the mind. He beheld the sun arise which was to set upon his triumph, or cast a gloomy ray upon his solitary grave. The recollections which his natal cottage inspired, and the remembrance of the many happy moments which he had enjoyed upon that spot clung close to his heart, and cast a melancholy gloom over his mind; but when he beheld the brave Pulaski at his side, challenging him for the honors of the day, the reminiscences of childhood were forgotten, and the feelings of the soldier became paramount to filial affection.

The battle commenced, and bloody was the contest. The haughty foe fell like ripe wheat until the waters of the Brandywine assumed the crimson hue. Edenfield was seen in the midst surrounded with smoke and fire. British thunder shook the battlements of freedom that day, and doubt seemed for a moment to hang upon the event; but the daring sons of liberty were forced to retire. Many of Britain's bravest heroes died on the field, and America's warlike band retired with unfading laurels.

It was at this eventful epoch, when Edenfield was in the plenitude of fame, that he received a token of respect for his gallant conduct. It was a golden medal with the impression of an eagle stamped upon the one side, and that of a heart upon the other, with the initials of a lady's name. The note which accompanied it did not inform him from what fair hand it came, but that she had heard of his deeds and honored them, and that she had seen and loved. His heroic heart was not impregnable to the tender passion, and he sighed for the presence of so charming a female as his imagination had presented to his view; but he had received orders to march and all further hope of a discovery was at an end. He was soon engaged again in the deadly strife at Germantown and Trenton, still rising to higher glory.

Thus he who sought for happiness through the medium of fame, continued in the perilous struggle for independence, until the clouds of war were dissipated by the returning sunshine of peace, and prosperity dawned upon the infant cradle of liberty. But happiness did not dawn upon the mind of Edenfield, though his brows were bound with the wreaths of conquest. In the deliberate moments of reason and reflection, he found that the warrior's laurels had been dipped in blood; and that his page of history was blotted with the tears of the widow and the orphan. The burst of passion was over, the flames of desire had died upon the altar of the heart, enthusiasm had sunk into apathy, and he discovered to his astonishment that fame was but a breath, a nightmare of imagination; and that happiness did not reign in the breast of the hero.—He rejoiced in the prosperity of his country, but he perceived himself far from being happy. To fill up the vacancy which now occupied his mind, he gave way to the allurements of pleasure; but he soon discovered that in gathering the blushing roses of enjoyment, he was lacerated by the poignant thorns of discontent. He was convinced that happiness could not be obtained by the gratification of the senses, and imagined that a splendid fortune could alone bestow it. Fortune soon showered her golden jewels in his lap, but alas! he found that his wealth was a South Sea bubble, an Alchymy of the imagination, which could not convert his discontent into happiness. Perplexed and disconsolate he walked his splendid hall, ambulated the open fields, or reposed upon the voluptuous couch of indolence. A ray of satisfaction would occasionally dart into his mind, but it was obumbilated by the idea that it was transient. Like the cloud which is illuminated with lightning for a moment, his mind closed in tenfold darkness.

At length Edenfield resolved to travel and store his mind with knowledge, which he fondly conceived would insure to him the respect of the world, and infuse happiness into his mind; but he did not reflect that the wisest men are seldom the happiest. He did not perceive that desire begets desire until that powerful principle of the intellect cannot be controlled either by reason or philosophy. He entertained the most unbounded prospects which reason could never realize, and hence came discontent and the train of moral and physical evils which is ever attendant on ambition in despair. His prospects in life had perished in his own estimation, and the only resource which was left him to regain that sprightly vivacity which he had once enjoyed, was to travel into foreign countries, and study the manners and customs of nations.

Steady to his purposes he soon found himself riding on the lofty billows of the ocean, surrounded by a prospect which he had never before witnessed. A ray of light darted for a moment into his mind, but like that which plays upon the surface of the sea, it was soon shut out by the nebulous cloud of despondency. The meteor of hope was again lighted up in the atmosphere of intellect, when he discovered himself treading upon the classic shores of Italy, and ruminating upon the fallen grandeur of the once mighty mistress of the world. Whilst reflecting how many monarchs of ancient celebrity had held the reins of empire within the walls which inclosed him, he was irresistibly forced to relinquish those imaginary miseries which ever prey upon a vacant mind. From Italy he passed into Greece, and stood with feelings not to be described upon the ruins of Athens. On this celebrated spot sacred to valour and philosophy, he felt a pleasing sorrow, a melancholy joy, to which no language has ever yet appropriated a name. Pausing, and passing by the tombs of oriental genius, imagination thundered in his ears the sublime eloquence of Demosthenes, and the majestic strains of him who sung the wrath of Peleus' son.

Thus Edenfield rambled in the warm pursuit of happiness, but he found not the casket which contained the jewel. He contemplated the flowery scenes of Italy, the monuments of immortal fame which adorn the dreary land of Greece, the lofty magnificence of the pyramids of Egypt; but his bosom now sighed for his native land. In France he received the civilities of the great, and in England of the learned; but fame, pleasure, wealth and learning had never instilled that joyful contentment into his mind, which he had experienced in the humble cottage. He returned to his native country, and in a melancholy moment determined to seek after happiness no more, believing with the wise man that all is vanity; that when all earthly hopes are realized, satiety breaks the enchantment, and disgust embitters the enjoyment.

In the hospitable city of Philadelphia, where the gallant ship had landed him, he sought amusement in the society of the polished and the gay. Every eye in the assembly was pleased with his martial manner and his gallant address, but there was a bosom which throbbed with an impulse unknown to any other, and the language of her eye was the transcript of love. It was she who had rewarded his gallant conduct after the battle of Brandywine. In an oblique and delicate manner she unfolded the circumstance of mystery to him, and the happy Edenfield expressed his gratitude of soul, through the medium of the eyes; for he had long since been taught the science of the heart. They loved mutually. That tenderness which had so long reigned in her bosom had become reciprocal, and he owned in the moments of absence, that the greenest laurel which graces the brow of fame is prepared by the fair hand of woman, and interwoven with her love. He now discovered, that the loudest shouts of the tumultuous multitude, the lavish encomiums of the learned, and all the gaudy garlands of civic honor were but trivial, in comparison, in bestowing contentment, with the silent, but endearing approbation of a lovely woman. In her affection he placed all his hopes, and her presence seemed like a silent little world where all the passions were at rest save that which had bound his heart in silken chains.

Time passed smoothly along. The mind of Edenfield, so far from being vacant, and so far from being subjected to the numberless inquietudes which originate in vacancy, was employed in the pleasing contemplation of the charms of her whom he loved, and with the happy idea of settling himself in life. How pleasing are the incubrations of the lover!—He found that her presence was necessary to his amusement, his happiness, and almost his existence; and he was convinced that her amiable accomplishments would increase with acquaintance. Influenced by these salutary ideas, he opened the casket of his wishes to the fair Ellen, which was sanctioned, and from the performance of the ceremony Edenfield dated his happiness.

From the city they retired to a delightful and romantic spot in the country, and rejoiced in the union of two souls so congenial to each other. It was a common expression with Edenfield that he had viewed human life on every side, and that he had travelled through a long and dreary path to happiness, but that he had at length discovered the sylvan grove and the genius which inhabited it. Imagination, that magic lantern of the mind, had depicted many scenes in which happiness dwelt; but the hope which he had indulged of discovery then proved to be but the ignis fatuus of fancy, the mere indulgence of a moon-lay dream. In their retired retreat, in this solitude made gay and pleasing by the presence of Ellen, he could ask for no more.

Thus they lived until a numerous family had collected around them, and the frosts of time had silvered their heads; still blest with the consciousness of having fulfilled the duty enjoined upon them both in the moral and social paths of life. The hopes and anticipated happiness of Edenfield were thus realized, and henceforth, said he, let no man seek after felicity where his wishes can never be consummated; but let him explore the jewel where it may be found, in the peaceful home, the domestic circle, and in the presence of an amiable and beloved wife.

MILFORD BARD.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

Written by a Lady in South America to her friend in the United States.

"The city of Lima is situated on the little river Rimac, in a beautiful valley of the same name, six miles from the Port of Callao, and covers a great extent of ground. It is surrounded by a wall six miles in circumference; the streets are wide, and through all the principal ones runs a stream of water, which is supplied by the melting of the snow on the mountains, where the Rimac takes its rise, and flows with great rapidity. The canals which conduct it through the streets are about three feet wide, and with a little industry they might be kept in the greatest neatness; but hundreds of lazy creatures are seen lying at every corner, while the dogs and turkey-buzzards are the only scavengers.

The houses in general are built of mud, brick, and reeds, plastered over with mud, which is hardened by the heat of the sun, and forms a lasting coat, which has the appearance of dark stone; some of them are splendid, and the interior of many magnificent; the street door, which is double and very massy, opens into a square or court, around which the house is built; in all the houses there are two courts, and to the best three, and even four; the view from the door, across the court, through the outer door, which is generally of glass, set in a gilt frame, is continued through three large glass doors opening in a right line with each other, the last of which opens upon the inner court, against the walls of which is painted some device; often colonades with fountains and a variety of beautiful shrubs and flowers, and orange trees, which produce a charming and picturesque effect.

The houses are generally of one, and none more than two stories high; the upper ones are called altars, and only extend in front; the roofs are flat and covered with clay; the rooms are very lofty, seven and eight communicating by glass doors in gilt frames; mirrors reach from the top to the floor; chandeliers are hung in the centre of each room, and when lighted, produce a magical and panoramic effect; the floors are made of square brick, covered in the middle with a rich carpet; all around the rooms are low sofas, of crimson velvet, or satin, and by each is laid a straw mat; and whenever a guest of any distinction enters, ottomans are placed for the feet, and invariably a little silver vase, in which a kind of incense of delightful odour is burning, is brought and set upon a table.

Within the city are many extensive gardens,

where the choicest flowers blossom, and fruit of almost every kind attains the highest perfection; but most of these gardens belong to, and are attached to the convents.

It is very interesting to observe how charmingly nature has supplied the absence of rain, to the beautiful valley of Rimac. From the base of the mountain to the sea the land has a gradual descent, and is irrigated at pleasure, in every direction, with the most trifling labour; and although Lima stands more than 500 feet above the level of the sea, yet so perfectly inclined is this plain, that in going to Callao, you actually appear descending to the city!

From June to November, (winter) the sun is obscured, and during that time, at night the ground is moistened by heavy mist, like that which we call a "Scotch mist." The temperature of the climate in the valley of Rimac is charming. The heat is never oppressive in the house, and at night a blanket is never too warm.

Fruits peculiar to the country, those of the temperate, as well as of the tropical zone, are to be found at all seasons in the Lima market; for such is the wonderful variety of climate within a short distance, that when summer prevails in the valley, winter rules in the mountains, and so vice versa!

The most delicious fruit peculiar to Peru is the cheri moyna,* resembling in shape a pine-apple, of a dark green color, with black spots upon the skin. The pulp is like a soft melon, very white, and is said to be in flavor like the finest strawberries and cream, but I cannot learn to love it, and am obliged to acknowledge even to the Peruvians, that I do not.

We have found the inhabitants very amiable and kind hearted. They have uncommon naivette and courtesy of manner, and are really quite captivating; but they are entirely without intellectual cultivation, although they appear to possess lively and brilliant imaginations, and great natural good sense.

But what could be expected from a people, either moral or intellectual, who have groaned for centuries under the most cruel and degrading despotism? Nothing is wanted but a liberal and enlightened government, and the ordeal of public opinion would effect a radical change.

A most singular and disgusting dress is worn by the females of Lima in the streets, called the "saya-y'manto." It is peculiar to and worn only by them. It consists of a petticoat of silk or bombazine, laid in fine plaits, and drawn together underneath with silk. They are so thickly laid that the dress is elastic, and defines the figure as nicely as possible. This is confined in a binding just large enough to hood round the waist, and reaches to the ancles. They are generally black or brown, but the lower classes wear them of light colours, much ornamented with lace and pearls. A black silk mantle, or thick elastic gauze, is then tied round the waist, and drawn up behind over the head like a hood or friar's cassock, concealing the arms, and so held by the hand as to completely hide every part of the face except one eye! It is worn as our pelisses, over the ordinary dress, and is not only inelegant, but extremely indelicate. It forms such a perfect mask, that no man knows his wife or daughter, and affords such a disguise, that the females go when they please, even at night, without fear; and it is a good comment upon the extreme laxity of morals, which is said to prevail in all classes of society.

They are fond of dress, and the French fashions are most generally adopted. But all the females, rich or poor, are particular always to wear the best shoes and stockings.—Their feet are singularly small, which is considered a great beauty.

At twenty five a lady is considered old, and the females marry at thirteen or fourteen years of age. They ride much *a cheval*, and you may imagine how strange it appeared to us, to see them riding *astride*, wearing large Turkish trowsers, their frocks drawn around the waist, and stirrups and large silver spurs! But they ride admirably and on the fleetest horses.

The population of Lima was formerly estimated at 100,000, but at present it does not exceed 50,000. Many patriot families have emigrated, and some of the old Spaniards have gone to Spain.

The road from Lima to Callao, six miles, was commenced by San Martin, upon a most magnificent plan. It is very broad, and on either side is a double row of trees, a stream of water flowing between, and an agreeable side-walk for pedestrians, and seats for their accommodation. But this beautiful road was finished only two miles from the city gate, when another revolution broke, and frustrated every plan for improvement.

* The Cheri Moyna is the same fruit as the Sour Sop of the Bahama Islands, which is little esteemed there; but as the juice is expressed, which makes a cooling and delightful beverage.

We copy from the Richmond Compiler, the following article on the Oregon Territory, which will probably become a subject of interest, during the present session of Congress. It will be recollected that Gen. Floyd has introduced a bill providing for its occupation.

OREGON TERRITORY.

This territory bounds the vast dominion of the United States, on the West. It extends from the 42d to the 49th degree of latitude, and from the 115th to the 125th parallel of longitude west of London. It is bounded on the north by a narrow belt of land, which seperates our possessions from those of Russia, on the east side by the Pacific, and on the South by the Republic of Mexico. It is about 695 miles in length by 400 in breadth, and contains 375,000 square miles, which, if all sufficiently fertile, would support a population of five or six millions.—This immense territory is almost unknown.—For the little knowledge we possess, we are principally indebted to the discoveries of Clark and Lewis, which did not extend much further than the banks of Columbia river and its tributaries.—The name of this river was changed at the last session of Congress, into Oregon, which signified in the native Indian language "the river that flows to the west." It has four great branches, by which it is supplied: the north branch, which still bears the name of Oregon, Lewis and Clark's branches, which are each large rivers, 900 miles in length; and the Multnomah, or east branch, heads in the same mountain with the Colorado, and the Rio del Norte, which empty into different oceans; the latter into the Atlantic by the Gulf of Mexico, the former into the Pacific by the Gulf of California. The Oregon after receiving the Multnomah, which is 1000 miles in length, increases from one to five miles in breadth, and meets with the Pacific in 46 degrees 15 minutes of latitude. A branch of the California mountains runs parallel with the sea coast 100 miles distant, in a due course north and south. The country between this and the Rocky Mountains is uneven, being a succession of hill and dale, of which some of the latter are very fertile. The ground is for many miles covered with a beautiful growth of timothy and clover, which will be seen in the next century, covered with droves of cattle and sheep, feeding on the luxuriant herbage, and belonging to men in a state of civilization. From the scarcity of wood, if stone coal does not abound, this country would be more suitable for a grazing and manufacturing than an agricultural community. One-fourth part of this territory, that part that contains the Oregon harbor, will, at a future day, enter the Republican Confederacy as Oregon State; and the city of Oregon, will arise on its banks, which shall rival New-York or Philadelphia in their wealth or population.—The inhabitants of this territory, will enjoy a fair share of the lucrative profits of the fur trade which is now principally monopolized by the British. They can carry on a profitable trade in leather or hides which they may, in the same abundance, procure at the Republic of Buenos Ayres, from the numerous flocks of cattle which will feed on their plains. The wild sheep of the Rocky mountains, is indigenous in the Oregon territory. The wool is represented as fine and silky, and capable of being made into the finest of broad cloths.—This might be made a source of profitable manufacture, with other woollen goods sold on such terms as would supply the use of those of European manufacture. There are many other inducements which will call the attention of Congress, at the present session, to this territory. A bill was laid over at the last session, authorising a military post to be established at the mouth of the Oregon river. This if passed would have a good effect in preserving a large portion of the fur trade for our citizens, as I stated before. This branch is very valuable and if no other consideration was in the way, would induce Congress to overlook all local prejudices and establish it, which will be the first grand step towards the settling and consequently civilization of the country.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Is not the life of woman all bound up
In her affections? What has she to do
In this bleak world alone? It may be well
For man, in his triumphal course to move
Unencumber'd by soft bonds! But we were born
For love and grief!" In health 'tis ours to add
To all man's comforts, and to be to him
The gladsome ministers of purest joy,
To lighten still the dull cold cares of life,
To soften the rough paths of duty, and full oft
From peril, wave, and cave—when fellow man
Would leave his bark to wreck, on the rude rocks
Of bleak despair. Then spurn not our reproof;
For it may save you many an hour of sorrow
And deep remorse, which love would guard you from.

In sickness, ours the task, to smooth the pillow
For the feverish head—to mix the balsam for
The languid frame, to heal, to soothe to cherish—
And by all the offices of faithful love,
Beguile the tedious hours of half their horror!

When strong health nerves the hand—prosperity
Keeps the gay spirits in an even flow,
And man may proudly walk alone; and scorn
The *seeming* feeble bonds affection twines
Around the human heart! But let misfortune
Break like a tempest o'er him—when its lightnings
Scathe the proud oak—and all its fluttering leaves,
Like summer friends, desert it—then it leans
To the frail ivy, that unheeded clung
Around it in the hour of strength and glory!
And *that* ivy, wreathes its withered bark
With verdure, shields its bruised and broken limbs
From the fierce terror of the mid-day sun,
And yet impedes not in their balmy course
The healing dews of heaven! Man may be faithless,
But woman still must love; and still must mourn
O'er the heart estranged, until she find
Her calm abode of rest—in the cold earth;
But not so cold as him who won her love
And threw the flower away, to wither
Like the roses of the spring, that still retain
Their balmy odour, when their bloom is past.

ROSA.

The following description of Hyde Park, and of the fashionables that resort there, is from one of Professor Carter's interesting letters from London. From this we learn that the London dandies, scorning the imputation of effeminacy, are disposed to be on the ferocious order, and are cultivating the growth of mustachios with great zeal. We hope, says the New-York Gazette, that the few hairy lips that we see in our streets, are not symptoms of a general contagion here.

"Our visit to Hyde Park was at the most fashionable hour, for the purpose of witnessing the style of "the nobility and gentry."—This Park contains about four hundred acres. At the entrance is a colossal statue of Achilles, standing upon a lofty pedestal, and armed with his sword and shield. It was cast from cannon taken at Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse and Waterloo, and is inscribed by the ladies to "Wellington and his brave companions in arms." Around the Park there is a carriage path resembling a race course, where all who are able to ride, and some who probably are not, parade in full dress and equipage. Lords and ladies roll on in their coaches, which by the bye, are generally heavy and inelegant, while a troop of dandies, with sugar-loaf hats, whiskers meeting at the chin, and mustachios covering the upper lip, gallop after. This last mentioned ornament is all the rage here at present, being worn by some of the nobility. Of all the whims and follies in dress, this is the most outrageous, indecent and disgusting. One would think that every polished society would cry out against it; yet the fashionables are here seen walking the streets arm in arm with the ladies, wearing a tuft of dirty hair upon the lip.

New Method of Finding a Verdict.—To bring about unanimity in a Jury at Wexford, Ireland, a stratagem was resorted to. The evidence against Gribble (the revenue officer charged with the robbery of tobacco from the King's stores) appeared to be conclusive.—Notwithstanding the able defence of him by his counsel (Mr. Smith) it was the general impression in Court that he could not escape conviction. Only one of the Jury, however, was under that impression. "Well, gentlemen," said he to the others, "since you will not agree to adopt my view of the case, a thought strikes me by which we can get over the difficulty. I'll write 'guilty,' and then I'll retire, and you can act as you think proper." The expedient was approved of—the fearful word "guilty" was written down. Our readers, no doubt, picture in imagination, the sword of justice, like that of Damocles, suspended over the head of poor Gribble; but, as the proverb says, "all is not lost that is in danger;" the conscientious juryman having stepped aside, his worthy companions added "not."

EUROPEAN PARAGRAPHS.

A company which has established a line of coaches from London to Bristol, a distance of 120 miles, has fixed the fare at £1 inside, and 10s. outside, and abolished the fees to coachmen, guards, and waiters. The old rates of fare were about double those accounts.

Important Invention.—We understand, that a Mr. Kay, of Preston, has invented a mode of spinning flax by machinery, which bids fair to work a complete revolution in the linen manufacture, which it has not hitherto possessed. We are not acquainted with the particulars of Mr. Kay's invention, but we are informed on good authority, that, from an inferior description of flax, and with very little hackling, he is enabled to spin 200's yarn without difficulty.—Some idea may be formed of the value of this discovery, when it is known that the price of linen yarn of this degree of fineness, in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, where it is used for the manufacture of the finest thread lace is about 1200 francs (or nearly £50 sterling) per pound weight. We understand that instead of hackling his flax, Mr. Kay steeps it in a liquid that dissolves the glutinous matter by which the fibres are connected together, and thus without injuring the strength of the flax, he gives it a degree of fineness which is not attainable by any other process. He has, we believe, secured his invention by a patent; and several cotton spinners at Preston have paid considerable sums for the privilege of exercising it.—*Manchester Guardian.*

An immense structure is now building near London by Messrs. Taylor & Wright, for the manufacture of pins—The building is 185 feet long, 40 feet wide and 50 feet high; it contains 120 windows besides loop-holes. The pins are to be made entire by one blow of the machinery, at the rate of 10,000 per minute; they are for export trade. The steam engine chimney is 110 feet high; but the foundation having sunk, causes it to incline two feet from the perpendicular, on one side, and it is thought must come down.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

For the last three or four weeks colds have prevailed among us to a degree never known before. Not a family, perhaps we might say, not an individual, has escaped a severe attack. Listen to the salutations of any two individuals that may chance to meet, and they will be pretty nearly in these terms.

"How are you, Mr. ——?"

"O! I've got a shocking cold."

"I'm sorry I'm so much like you."

—Or, "I have just recovered from a desperate bad one myself."

The Influenza prevails to a distressing extent in Pittsburgh and Norfolk.

A volume of American poetry, selected from the United States Literary Gazette, has just been published in Boston. The pieces are from the pens of Percival, Bryant, Longfellow, Mellen, Dawes, and others favorably known to the public. There are 172 duodecimo pages in the volume.

A pocket book containing one hundred and fifty dollars in bank paper, was on Wednesday evening cut out of the pantaloons pocket of a gentleman at the Theatre.

Snow fell in this city on Monday during the whole day, to the depth of three or four inches. Sleigh bells were jingling through the streets for several days, night and day.

The "Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk steam-boat and transportation Company" advertise for 100 horses, suitable for the stages of said company.

The public would do well to be on their guard against counterfeit notes purporting to be upon "the Bank of Virginia," for ten dollars. Letter A. dated June 4, 1817.

Mr. Meehan has relinquished his connexion with the "Columbian Star," a religious paper of great interest published in the city of Washington. It will hereafter be published by Mr. Baron Stow.

The managers of the Pittsburg Manufacturing Association, have declared a dividend of five per cent, for the last six months.

An Engine Company in Boston have drawn a prize of 5000 dollars in the last Rhode Island Lottery. This will give each member about 100 dollars, besides leaving 1000 in the Treasury.

The Solicitor General of Massachusetts, has filed information against twelve venders of Lottery tickets, for selling the same; and against the publishers of several newspapers for advertising Lottery tickets for sale.

A serious affair has taken place between the St. Regis Indians and some of the inhabitants of Hogansburg, N. Y. growing out of, as is said, the trespass of the latter on lands belonging to the former.

An ox has been raised by Mr. M. W. Pierce, of Greenland, New Hampshire, weighing 3028 lbs.

It is confidently stated that half an ounce of powdered brimstone will instantly extinguish a chimney on fire, by being thrown upon the burning coals on the hearth.

It is said, that a son of Bolivar, and a son of Prince Murat, will become students at the ensuing term at the Virginia University.

About 1 o'clock, on the evening of the 30th ult. a man by the name of Riley, a drayman, was found dead in Howard-street, Baltimore. A cart stake was found near him, and his scull was fractured. Fifty-one dollars were found in his pocket; he was a peaceable and inoffensive man.

An extreme scarcity of seamen exists at present in the port of Baltimore—last week, no less than seven vessels were unable to procure hands sufficient to proceed on their voyages.

The amount of deposites now remaining in the Salem (Mass.) Saving Bank, is 173,395 dollars, to the credit of 1064 depositors.

A bill has been reported in the Maryland Legislature, to authorize the establishment of a new Medical College in Baltimore.

On the evening of the 20th inst. a fire broke out on the eastern side of the Old County Wharf, in Newbern, North Carolina, which consumed nine stores, with the principal part of their contents. The property destroyed is supposed to be of very considerable value.

Captain Jesse Wilkinson has been appointed to the command of the corvette John Adams, now repairing at the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va.

A resolution has been offered in Congress to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to defray the expense of erecting a monument in honor of the Father of his Country, in the city of Washington, to be expended under the direction of the President.

The Committee on Post Roads in Congress have reported favourably on the question relating to the mail route between this city and Baltimore.

A Post Office has been recently established at Agnew's Mills, Venango County, Pa. of which James F. Agnew, Esq. has been appointed Post Master.

Specimens of bituminous coal from Karthaus, on the Susquehanna, in Clearfield county, and of Swatara coal, from the mines on the heads of the Swatara, in Schuylkill county, are exhibiting in this city.

The total number of passengers arrived at the port of New-York from foreign ports in the year 1824, was 5452—in 1825, 6779

Cider, says the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette, has been made so plentifully the last season that it was sold from 50 to 75 cts. the barrel.

The amount of the permanent funds of the Virginia Board of Public Works is 1,418,961 dollars, and of the disposable funds 333,880 dollars.

Henceforward, Peru is to own the proud appellation of the Republic of Bolivar, and the seat of her government bears the name of Sucre, in honor of that illustrious champion of Peruvian Independence.

It is stated that 11 ships, 6 American, 4 French, and 1 Swedish; 28 brigs, 25 American, 2 English and 1 Spanish; 22 schooners, 21 American and 1 English, have sustained partial damage, or been totally lost on the Bahama Banks or Reefs of Florida, within the year 1825. The aggregate value of these vessels and cargoes is computed at $700,000.

A cow of the improved Sandwich breed has been recently slaughtered by Elisha Hanson, Esq. of Sandiont, N. H. the quarters, hide and rough tallow, weighed 1152 pounds.

Baltimore in 1665 had a population of 800; in 1776, 13,503; in 1800, 26,515; in 1810, 36,791; and in 1820, 62,727. That city is evidently improving; property is becoming more valuable; business is increasing; and public spirit is unabating.

G. W. Crump is elected a Representative to Congress from the District in Virginia lately represented by Mr. Randolph.

The Law prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets, in Connecticut, has been repealed, and a substitute provided, by which none can sell tickets without paying into the treasury 100 dollars for a license.

From Washington we learn that the Georgia difficulties have been happily adjusted by a treaty in which the Creeks have ceded all the lands in that State to the General Government.

Recent advices state that 2000 persons had moved to Vera Cruz. Not a room of any description was to be procured. A great number of new buildings were putting up, and the place was all in a bustle.

Mr. Miner, has brought forward a proposition in the house of representatives, in congress, approving the appointment made by the president to the congress of Panama.—Whenever that motion becomes the order of the day, we can but hope that it will carried by a sweeping and triumphant majority.

Information from Buenos Ayres, states that War between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayres governments was inevitable—the Brazilians are willing to give up the Banda Oriental to Buenos Ayres upon receiving pay for it—this had been refused them, and as a consequence it was expected a war would ensue.

The Manager of the Hubard Gallery, now in Boston, offers fifty dollars, or a piece of plate of that value, for the best poetical description of the Papyrotomia and Panharmonicon. The poem not to be less than fifty, nor more than one hundred lines, and to be sent to the manager, post-paid, on or before the 11th of February.

One of the party of "about forty unknown people dressed like Indians," who boarded the ship Eleanor, in Boston, in 1773, and threw overboard 114 chests of tea, now lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is, says the Crisis, a temperate, hardy old veteran, supports his family by the sweat of his brow, and often boasts of the "Boston tea party."

We are gratified in being able to inform the public, says the Trenton Federalist, that Gov. Williamson, who has been so long and severely afflicted by sickness, is now much better, and there is every reason to hope for his complete recovery.

The population of Illinois, is found by the State census lately taken, to be 72,817. According to the United States census of 1820, it was 55,211.

The General Assembly of Louisiana met on the 1st ult. and received the Message of the Governor, Henry Johnson, Esq. on the same day.

A bill to confirm the act of the Legislature of Vermont, in relation to the improvements of Connecticut River, has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The cost of supplying the City of New-York with pure Water, is estimated by Mr. White, Engineer, in his report to the Water Works Company, at $1,325,000, exclusive of the sums necessary for purchasing water rights and paying all damages.

The superficies of the Republic of Guatemala is 26,152 square leagues, and is larger than that of Spain. The great lake of Nicaragua, which is one hundred and fifty leagues in circumference, lies in the territory of the Republic, which is accessible by numerous harbors.

A Presbyterian clergyman, from Prince Edward, Va. in company with his whole family of servants, recently passed through Richmond on his way to Norfolk, to provide for them a passage to Liberia, in Africa, and to give them his parting blessing.

The governor of Ohio has given Peter Dimon his choice, either to be hung, or be confined in the Penitentiary ten years. D. has chosen the latter.

Tuscaloosa has been made the Capital of Alabama, in which state it is proposed to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Capt. Hawley, at New York, from Maracaibo, informs, that three brigs, and two or three schooners, Spanish privateers, were cruizing on the coast, and committing great depredations.

A lottery express went from Providence to Boston, nearly 40 miles, in two hours and fifty three minutes, last week.

A wild cat, was lately presented to the proprietors of the Charleston Museum, measuring from the head to the point of the tail full three feet, and weighing 26 lbs. It is considered to be the largest ever caught in South Carolina.

The Legislature of Ohio is not expected to adjourn before the 2d or 3d week in February.

On the night of the 20th inst. nine stores on the old County wharf, in the town of Newbern, N. C. were destroyed by fire.—They were occupied by Messrs. Sylvester Brown, P. Managet, Thos. P. Bosey, Jeremiah Brown, Henry Dewey, Dempsey Wade, and R. Bouden.

On Monday and Tuesday last, one hundred and fifteen Aliens, residents of Paterson, N. J. reported themselves and declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States agreeably to the acts of Congress upon that subject.

A company of about thirty men under the command of Dr. Robinson, of Tennessee, passed through Natchez on Saturday, December 24th, for Texas. They have gone to survey and explore a grant made to a gentleman of Tennessee. They were all hale, fine looking young men.

The Fayetteville, N. C. Observer, of the 26th ult. says, twenty seven deer were for sale, on that morning, in the market of Fayetteville. Large quantities have been brought to our market this season, and it has been sold here as low as seven cents per pound.

A young man named James M'Afferty, was murdered on Wednesday morning about one o'clock, in Fifth street from Schuylkill, between Market and Chesnut streets. M'Afferty was, we are informed, in a sleigh with two of his companions in Market street, and was met there by a man named Hagerty, who kept a public house on Schuylkill Fifth street, and who invited them to go round to his house to get something to drink. They accepted of the invitation; but on M'Afferty's knocking at the door, a man named Russel rushed out of the house with a pair of tongs in his hand, with which he gave M'Afferty several blows on the head and killed him. Russel was afterwards found by the watch, secreted behind a chimney on the top of the house. M'Afferty was about twenty years old. His father is a master drayman who has his stand on Chesnut street wharf. We have not heard that there had been any previous differences between the parties.

Letters from Harrisburg, dated Saturday last, announced the final defeat of the Coal Bill. The bill was negatived in the Committee of the whole, on Friday evening, by striking out the first section, and on Saturday morning the question before the House of Representatives, on agreeing to the report of the Committee of the whole, negativing the bill, was decided by Yeas and Nays, and carried by a large majority—Yeas 66—Nays 24.

The Pennsylvania Canal Bill, passed the House of Representatives on the 1st inst. on its second reading—Yeas 61—Nays 31—and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading—it, no doubt, will pass the Senate.

The city of Philadelphia is well supplied with water from the Schuylkill River. The whole extent of iron pipes, which conveys the water, is now upwards of fifteen miles. It is estimated that the aggregate of water rents for 1826, will be $99,160. A handsome revenue will accrue to the city in a few years, as the water rents, after defraying all expenses, except those incurred by the purchase of new iron pipes, yield an annual surplus to the sinking fund of 14,000 dollars.

The Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture offer the following premiums:

1. Fifty dollars, or a gold medal of equal value for the greatest quantity of sewing silk made from cocoons of silkworms which have been bred in Pennsylvania, and fed on the Italian Mulberry tree.

2. Twenty five dollars for the best treatise on the culture of the Italian Mulberry tree, and on the breeding and management of silkworms, the result of practice in the United States.

3. A silver cup; value fifty dollars, for the best specimen of wool adapted to the manufacture of superfine broad cloth, reference being had to the form, properties and characteristics of the sheep, fitting it for the production of high flavoured mutton, with light offal.

4. A silver cup, value fifty dollars, for the best specimen of long or combing wool, reference being had to the form, properties and characteristics of the animal, affording most flesh and tallow with least offal.

A silver cup, value twenty-five dollars, for the best potatoes produced from the seeds of the apples, reference to be had to the product and quality of root.

The principal parliament of Lower Canada, met at Quebec on the 21st ult. Governor Dalhousie's speech on the occasion, calls the attention of the legislature to the important change which the Parliament of Great Britain has made in the commercial policy of the state, by opening to the colonies an almost unlimited participation in all the advantages of trade hitherto reserved for the mother country.

Upper Canada is not quite as tranquil and liberal as Lower Canada. On a bill before the assembly to extend to the Americans certain privileges, Mr. Rolph made an animated speech; but in answer to it, one of the members, Mr. James Jones, said—"Mr. Rolph's language is foul, infamous and scandalous; he (Mr. Rolph) has a vile and democratic heart; and ought to be sent out of the country."

The widow of Commodore Decatur has presented a well written memorial to Congress, soliciting for herself, as the sole representative of her husband, and his associates, payment for the Philadelphia frigate, which they gallantly recaptured from the Tripolitans and burnt, and which materially promoted peace and abolished tribute. Though the claim is presented at a late period it loses none of its force or any part of its lustre.

The amount of property in Ohio now subjected to and returned for taxation is $58,924,770. The number of acres of land is 15,174,186, which is valued at $37,214,495—the general average is $2,45,4. Value of houses, 1,349,889. Value of Towns' property $7,188,198. Number of horses, 138,074—value $5,517,810.—Number of cattle, 274,689—value $2,501,093. Merchants' capital 5,202,400. Value of carriages $20,885.

A Memorial has been presented to the Senate, from the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, signed by Chief Justice Tilghman, remonstrating against the application of the Jefferson College, to grant diplomas to Medical Students. The determination of this question excites much interest, as every question must, which involves considerable pecuniary interest. It is said, that the Jefferson college, this year, its first year, has 115 students, and that the number of students at the University is as great as usual.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—Since the 28th Oct. last, the force on the whole line has been gradually increased. There are now on the eastern section, 1000 workmen, and on the summit level, 900. Altogether, on the whole line of the canal there are upwards of 2,500 hands at work. They are regularly paid, are contented with their situation, and work with great spirit. Great progress is making in this important undertaking.

A merchant in New-York having imported some silk cloaks for ladies, about a year ago, found them of very dull sale. His clerk was directed to advertise the cloaks, for a third time; having visited the opera the night previous, and returning much delighted, he advertised them as opera cloaks—a new importation. In a short time the shop was thronged with ladies to see his opera cloaks, and the whole importation was speedily disposed of.

Ruth Wheeler, a cancer doctor in Providence, brought an action against a Mr. Hill to recover pay for attending upon his wife and dressing her cancer ten different times. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Hill had no cancer but a scrofulous humour; and that the quack had applied vitriol to the supposed cancer in such quantities as to seriously injure the patient. The plaintiff was nonsuited, on the ground, that a person undertaking any profession must possess skill in the exercise of that profession to entitle him to recover.

The Stage from the West lately arrived at Caughnawaga, N. Y. and the passengers were very patiently waiting for the driver to open the door. As there were no indications of such a step, the passengers helped themselves out, and were astonished to find they had no driver, but that the horses had brought up regularly at the stage house. Presently a man rode up, who informed that he had found the driver in the road, three miles back, with both his legs broken and his thigh. He was not heard to fall off, perhaps owing to the noise of the stage on the frozen road. It thus appears that the horses kept the road for three miles in a dark night, and at their usual pace. The recovery of the driver is considered doubtful.

The wolves have increased in a dreadful manner in Croatia, (a province in the south of Hungary) and pursue the human species as well as cattle. The magistrate sent 400 men against them, armed with muskets, hayforks, &c. Fifty florins are offered for female wolves and only one for males. They were long unsuccessful, till they placed some children on an eminence in the wood, and when the wolves approached, some of them were shot by marksmen placed in ambush.

Captain Freeman of the brig Trident, arrived at Mobile, from Porto Rico, informs that a French ship from the coast of Africa had arrived with a cargo of slaves, the first mate and part of the crew having mutinied and murdered the captain, supercargo and second mate. The slaves were sold before these circumstances leaked out. The mate, on finding his conduct was known, made his escape in the boat, but the crew were apprehended and confined.—The ship was bound to St. Thomas, and had been given up to her consignee, and sailed for that place. The misfortunes of men engaged in this abominable traffic, are not calculated to excite the sympathies of any one.

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA.

The Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashman, has lately concluded negociations with several African chiefs for the purchase of additional territory. And a large and fertile region between the Montesserado and St. Paul's rivers, unlimited in its extent towards the interior, and well adapted to all purposes of agriculture, is now under the jurisdiction of the society. The river St. Paul's is north nine miles from the Montserado, but so connected with it by Stockton creek as to be visited by boats from Monrovia at all seasons, in the course of two hours. The width of this river is about half a mile, and the depth at the mouth quite across (varying but little) from three to four fathoms. The banks, for many miles, are elevated above its level from twenty to thirty feet, the country campaign, free from stones, formerly covered with villages, but now depopulated by the slave trade. A spot has been laid off on the St. Paul's for a settlement, and is before this, believed to be occupied by enterprising settlers from Virginia.

Green Room Intelligence.

Kean appears again in New-York, on Monday, as Richard III. His engagement in this city finished on Wednesday evening, in the same character, for his benefit, but he was induced by the solicitation of his friends to continue one day longer, and perform the character of Hamlet, which he did on Thursday night. The characters of Macbeth, and Lucius Junius, in Payne's tragedy of Brutus, were successively and successfully represented by Kean, on Monday and Tuesday evenings last.

Miss Kelly made her first appearance at the Philadelphia theatre, last evening, in the character of Letitia Hardy, in the comedy of Belle's Stratagem. She is to perform the part of Beatrice, on Monday evening in the comedy of Much ado about Nothing.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received, and as we can find room shall give place to stanzas from "Ellen," "Linden," "Edgar," "Virtue," and "to my Aunt C." by "Alonzo;" "Memory, from S. M.;" "Peter Single's miraculous escape from the terrors of Matrimony;" "Home, from P. S.;" "Dialogue;" "Receipt for Love, from Lewnos;" "1793, from B. M. B.;" "The Fragment of Circe," and the "2d Epistle of Obadiah Shuneface," which last, with the essays of "D. W." and the communication of M. Roche on Grammar, shall appear at some future period, though the large collection of original manuscripts already on hand will prevent their appearing soon.

"Philadelphia Displayed," next week.

"Cyprus" is becoming troublesome; his correspondence can be dispensed with.

"The Vision of Hafez," a poetical translation by "Jernus," from the Arabic, deserves a better reception than we are capable of announcing for it at present. There are upwards of forty poetical effusions now waiting for admission, and a preference must therefore be given to lesser articles.

"Original Correspondence" with the London Literary Gazette, by (if we are not deceived) a lady, possesses too much interest to be withheld from our readers—the request of the writer shall be complied with.

Several answers to the arithmetical question in this paper of the 21st, have been received, and will be attended to.

The "Graves," and "Sketches Nos. 1 and 2, by Frederick," we have but time to say will receive early attention.

No improvements, it is said, has been made in this state for a number of years in the manufacture of Iron, and information relative to this subject, is, no doubt, among the most important items with which Mr. Strickland has enriched the society at whose instance his mission of investigation and research was commenced. In their instructions to him particular attention was requested to investigations and enquiries connected with the manufacture of iron in England and Wales. The inexhaustible sources of iron and coal which abound in various sections of this state, entitle this subject to a full share of attention. Abundant as the material is in its raw state, the supply of iron is by no means adequate to the demand, and the prices which are obtained on the western waters of the state are double those of England, and thus, as it is justly observed, nothing but the knowledge of the art of using these rich possessions, and it may be added, facilities of transportation, are wanted.

The Last of the Mohicans, a new work by the author of the Spy, the Pioneers, &c. will be published this day, by Messrs. Carey & Lea. It is equal, if not superior in interest to any of the former productions of this writer, and will considerably add to the reputation with which he has already so successfully contested the palm with the great Unknown. The portion which we have seen, and from which we are enabled to form an opinion of the work, is fraught with incidents of a deep and highly wrought nature, which are calculated to rivet the attention of the reader, and excite a degree of anxiety and an intenseness of feeling, not readily parted with—creating in the mind of the reader an involuntary tribute of the most flattering kind to the master genius of a native writer.

In the first annual report of the acting committee for the Promotion of Internal Improvement, noticed a week or two since, it is observed in reference to the mission of Mr. Strickland, that it has been declared to be "a more important embassy than any we (the nation,) support in Europe." Doubtless this assertion was true, and the advantages which may be expected to flow from the valuable materials which he has with so much industry and skill collected together, when they shall be properly unfolded and acted upon, will show its correctness. More profound knowledge, and varied learning may be embodied in the heads of some observers at foreign courts, but what are the ends they aim at accomplishing in comparison with those which this gentleman had in view, who might with some propriety have been styled the Ambassador of Internal Improvement, an able and successful negociator in behalf of the best, because the most permanent interests of the nation. Though this is but the first report which the committee have presented to the public, every evidence exists of their having been faithful to their important trust, apart from the mission above referred to, which of itself well repays, in the valuable stock of knowledge which it has brought to their aid, all, and more than could have been anticipated from so recent a commencement; they have exhibited a spirit which shows that they have the subject at heart, and that no means within their power have been left untried to further the great object in view. At an early period a circular letter was transmitted to

every part of Pennsylvania, stating the objects for which the society had been formed, and inviting the co-operation and aid of the citizens of the state; as a means, they observe of spreading information on Internal Improvement, and to promote sound opinions in relation to them they have since their origin, published and circulated throughout the state, a variety of papers upon Turnpike Roads, Canals, and Railways. The committee observe,

"It has become one of the fondest sources of honourable pride among the citizens of Pennsylvania, that her internal improvements, although not always of the most judicious and profitable kind, are more extensive than those of any of her sister states; that they have been spread through almost every part of her vast and fertile country; and that they have been accomplished by the joint and concurrent contributions of her liberal legislatures, and her public-spirited citizens. It is almost universally admitted, among her attached citizens, that but one more work is wanted to make Pennsylvania as great a state as any in the confederacy—to unite her people in one indissoluble bond of prosperity and sentiment, to make all parts of the commonwealth one flourishing and inseparable whole; and that the means to accomplish these invaluable purposes, are the junction of Lake Erie, the Ohio, the Alleghany, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware, by such cheap and accessible facilities of transport and intercourse, as will enable the productions of all the vast regions of her rich and populous country, upon those waters, to find an Atlantic market, and will allow their owners to receive in return the manufactures and the commercial commodities which they require, and which they will then become fully competent to purchase.—There is another subject upon which the Committee will also take leave to offer their sincere congratulations to the friends of internal improvement and to the members of the Society. It is that the navigation of every one of the great rivers of the state for steam-boats is now fully and decidedly ascertained to be within the power of the state. By the construction and employment of "the Codorus" upon the Susquehanna, this most important fact has been established; and thus our rivers will be restored to that rank, in the estimation of the citizens of the commonwealth, to which they have always been entitled, but of which a neglect of their capacity for improvement and to be constantly employed, had almost deprived them."

In reference to the Convention consisting, as our readers will recollect, of delegates from every part of the state, it is remarked:

"The convention of Harrisburg, and its proceedings, will form a bright page in the history of Pennsylvania. That assembly was composed of gentlemen of the most distinguished talents and of the most honourable purposes. Uninfluenced by local feelings, unmindful of all local interests; the good, the prosperity, and the happiness of the whole commonwealth was their sole end and purpose; and with a wisdom and foresight, which will at a future day enroll the members of the convention among the founders of the wealth and power and greatness of Pennsylvania, they

"*Resolved*, That the improvement of the Commonwealth will be best promoted, and the foundations of her prosperity and happiness most securely established, by opening an entire and complete communication from the Susquehanna to the Alleghany and Ohio, and from the Alleghany to Lake Erie, by the nearest and best practicable route; and that such a work is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the state, and to preserve her strength and resources."

In favour of the internal improvement of the state, the sentiments of the members of the convention were unanimous. A very small minority differed with the majority, as to the manner and the time for the commencement and attainment of this object; for the ultimate promotion of which they declared and recorded by their votes, their most decided and friendly wishes. The legislature of Pennsylvania have, in the proceedings of that convention, the fullest evidence of the desire of the whole commonwealth, for the immediate adoption of effective measures to execute the purposes which that convention has declared, will best promote her interest, and the attainment of which has been avowed to be within her power and her means."

The following observations on the subject of Mr. Strickland's exertions will be read with pleasure.

"It is a just tribute, and one which is rendered with peculiar satisfaction to those who are so well entitled to it, to state to the Society, that from every gentleman of science and attainments in those branches of knowledge and the arts which are particularly connected with civil engineering, Mr. Strickland received the most liberal and extensive assistance. The bureaus of the British engineers of the first rank and acknowledged usefulness, the cabinets of men of science in England, Ireland, and Scotland, were freely thrown open to him; and all they had acquired by diligent study and experiment, all they had done in the erection of the great works which are the just and merited pride of those countries, and the principal sources of their wealth and prosperity, were placed at his disposal.—Science and philosophy, and the liberal arts, are usually found in the possession of men of enlarged and expanded views and of the most generous purposes. It is one of the best effects of knowledge and intelligence, that they liberalize the heart, and unshackle it from the influence and power of prejudice, and from the bonds of local interests. The best and the most pleasing testimony of the truth of these principles, has been exhibited by the conduct of the engineers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to Mr. Strickland.

The first subjects to which the Agent of the Society was directed to give his attention, was the construction, and use, and expense of railways. As means of extensive intercommunication, railways were at the time of the departure of Mr. Strickland unknown in the United States; and at the period of his arrival in England their advocates were actively engaged in recommending their adoption, for general transportation, in preference to canals, to which they were said to be superior. The opportunities for examination and inquiry in relation to them were therefore all that he could desire; and of these Mr. Strickland immediately availed himself to procure accurate information upon all and every matter connected with the making, the employment, and the cost of railways. In the prosecution of these investigations, and to test by actual examination and observation, the principles and statements of the friends and of the opponents of railways, Mr. Strickland visited England, Scotland, and Wales; and in August the Society received his report, dated June 5, 1825, containing the information he had collected, accompanied with plans and drawings of railways, of almost every form then in use, or in contemplation in England and Scotland. It is not permitted to the Committee, to enter into a minute exhibition of the contents of this, or any of the reports of the agent of the Society. Those reports have been minutely examined by many of the members, and they have been freely communicated to every individual who desired to inspect them. The Committee, however, will assume to state, that, so comprehensive, so particular, and so full is the report of Mr. Strickland upon the construction, use, and expense of railways, and of the machinery employed upon them, that all which may be required for their introduction in our country, or to manifest and establish their competency for the purpose to which they are applicable, will be found in his report. By the acquisition of this knowledge of railways, which has been the consequence of the mission of Mr. Strickland, it is now as much in the power of our state, or of any individual or corporation, to erect and adopt a railway of the best or of any form of construction, as it would be were Wood, and Jessup, and Rennie, and Telford, and Fredgold, to become resident citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A working model of a locomotive engine, on the most approved plan, and having a power equal to the strength of two men, was procured by Mr. Strickland, and is in the possession of the Society. A machine so valuable, and of such astonishing competency for the purposes to which it may be applied, ought to be more generally known in our country."

It will be seen the Committee have made good progress, but their sphere of usefulness have been considerably narrowed from a want of pecuniary aid. At this moment two objects of importance are delayed from the inadequacy of funds; the first is the dissemination of the information contained in the reports of Strickland; the engraving the plans and drawings, which form important parts of the reports and without which they cannot be perfectly understood, will require an expenditure beyond the present means of the Society. The second, and perhaps scarcely less in importance, is the subject of a geological survey of the state of Pennsylvania, calculated in an eminent degree to develope the rich mineral treasures of our state. The completion of a survey which would comprehend a minute and careful examination of every section of the state, and a chemical analysis of all our minerals would not exceed three thousand dollars and yet the execution of this as well as the object above referred to, must be suspended until pecuniary means shall be obtained to defray the expence which will attend it. However, subjects of such general interest cannot long suffer from such causes, and we have no doubt a speedy and sufficient aid will follow this expose of the Committee, to enable them to prosecute the plans they have so judiciously conceived.

THE PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

This institution established about three years since, for providing employment for the poor, has already been productive of much good: among the numerous institutions of a benevolent nature, which has, we take pride in saying, so eminently distinguished our city, the Provident Society, is certainly among the first, and deserves particular notice. Of all charities those which are dispensed with a view to a preservation of the character and feelings as well as the contributing to the immediate comfort of the necessitated, are certainly the most to be commended. Thus, as in the case of the Provident Society, the aid which is bestowed is viewed not as the pittance given to a mere beggar, an unprofitable partaker of common alms, but as the just reward which is bestowed on industry. The receiver, upon extending the hand hardened with labour, and trembling with weakness, is spared the mortification of accepting that for which no return is made, but feels the honest, the consoling and self-sustaining consciousness of having obtained the means of existence without a sacrifice of that pride of character, which once broken down by the influence of poverty, and the humbling sense of dependance on the bounty of strangers, with difficulty rises from its humility, and rarely if ever recurs to its original state, but rather as many a melancholy instance might be pointed out, leaves the sufferer abject and spiritless, lost to herself and society, and perhaps burying the remnant of injured feeling in secret, pining in solitude, or hiding, as a last resort, all its anticipations of the future and recollections of the past in the grave. But different and happier is the fate of those who are enabled to help themselves through the instrumentality of individual benevolence, or by institutions like this, which "give nothing to the poor but employment at low wages, upon which the industrious may lean in times of great depression, and obtain a support, even though scanty, which may serve as temporary barriers to prevent the indigent from falling into the gulf of public pauperism." The following simple fact stated by the board of managers in their report just published, will speak to the hearts of all who are capable of feeling with an all persuasive eloquence, and kindle up a desire to aid in so pure and sacred a cause. "Employment was given out to about seven hundred women; many of whom, it is believed, by this well timed assistance, at the most inclement and dull season of the year, were sustained in their virtuous efforts to support their families and prevented from becoming a charge to the guardians of the poor."

Reader! go, and procure a copy of the Annual Report of the Provident Society for employing the poor; they can be had by application to the House of Industry, in South Alley, or to Richard Price, Treasurer, No. 155 Market Street; and let not the generous current of your sympathies be turned from their warm and genial channel.

"ROMAN NIGHTS."

Under this title a new work, in two volumes, has been published in New-York, in handsome type, and bindings. We received an early copy, but have not found leisure to peruse it as attentively as it is our intention yet to do.—From the favourable notices of it, however, which have appeared in the prints in New-York, Baltimore and this City, there is just reason to believe it has merits of a superior cast, and that it has already met with an extensive circulation in the Literary world, heightened, no doubt, by the circumstance of its being in a material part the production of an American lady. A Baltimore paper, after stating it to be a translation from the Italian of Alessandro Verri, entitled Roman Nights at the tomb of the Scipios, says "The broad outline of the author's plan is simply this—while visiting the tomb of those illustrious men, he conceives himself surrounded by the ghosts of Julius Cæsar, Marcus Brutus, Romulus, Numa, and others, with all of whom he enters into conversation, and each of whom speaks in the character ascribed by history to the particular individual. The design is not novel, though the execution is spirited and just, displaying a deep and intimate knowledge of Roman history, and the individual characters there described. Julius Cæsar and Marcus Brutus, for example, enter into a long discussion on the policy, justice and propriety of Cæsar's assassination. The second volume we conceive to be the most interesting of the two, where the shades of these renowned statesmen, kings, lawgivers, orators, &c. follow the author over the ruins of the eternal city, and point out the places of their former greatness and magnificence, the theatre, the collisium, &c. now marked out by prostrate columns, peasant's huts, and browsing cattle. Any one who has read Lucian's Dialogues of the Dead, is prepared in some degree for such an exhibition, and yet the volumes will please any of the American lovers of ancient literature. The characters are in general preserved with spirit, for even the ghosts of these mighty men seem ghosts peculiarly Roman—they are ready to fight at a moment's warning and constantly need to be reminded that they are thin, aerial forms bereft of their bodies. The volumes are neatly printed, with elegant engravings, affording a very honourable specimen of the proficiency of American arts."

From what cause does the almost invariable silence of the corps editorial of our city proceed, on the subject of public entertainments and festivals? In other cities, we see the press frequently engaged in setting forth with peculiar fluency the skill and proficiency of those who cater for the appetites and pleasures of certain dainty epicures, whose taste and liberality on such occasions are of the first order, and seem to delight in partaking of the good things of this life, and suitably rewarding, with praise and profit, the skill and ingenuity of the providers. To judge only from what is to be gathered from the prints here, it might be inferred, that such things were unknown to us, and that our citizens were all too dull and sober-minded ever to be sensible of the charms which flow from the festive board, or the polished parties of fashion and beauty—yet such inferences would be altogether incorrect; there is no lack of material from which to frame glowing descriptions of dinners and suppers, equal in taste, abundance, richness and brilliancy, to the over-wrought pictures which we see presented elsewhere, and which clearly prove that we are not wanting in able artificers, or a whit behind our neighbours in these matters, as any spectator of the displays made from time to time at the Masonic Hall, can testify. We allude now particularly to the suppers furnished for the City Assembly, which we have heard commended as something superior. On the withdrawing of the curtain which is usually suspended during the arrangement of the table, (which occupies only about twenty minutes,) a scene is, of a sudden, presented to the company, having all the appearance of a work of enchantment: indeed we should exhaust all our stock of tasteful, brilliant, and beautiful phrases, in saying half that we have heard said, or in giving the reader an idea of the scene, and then convey but a sorry picture, compared with the original, nor do we design attempting it, or any further to infringe on the taciturn course which our city editors ever maintain in these matters, further than to say, that the prime directress in these fairy scenes is Mrs. Parkinson, of Chesnut street, whose tasteful skill and ingenuity in these things have gained her no little celebrity.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel, red,		80 a 88.
do. " white,		90 a 95.
Rye, "		60 a 65.
Corn, Penn.		68 a 72.
do. South, yellow,		61 a 64.
do. do. white,		60 a 63.
Barley, Penn.		80 a 85.
do. Eastern,		85 a 90.
Oats,		34 a 38.
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.		$4 75 a —
Rye, dull, "		$3 a —
Corn Meal,		$3 37½ a 3 50
Hams, Jersey and others,		8 a 12.
Honey, very scarce.		
Hops, new, last sort,		25 a 27.
Coal, none in market, except in retailers hands.		
Feathers, Western,		32 a 34.
Fish, dull.		
Plaster of Paris, sales at per ton,		$5 25 a —
Pork, Jersey, and Pa. Mess,		$12 50 a 13.
Flax, clean, lb.		8 a 9 cts.
Flax-seed, rough,		$8 50 a —
do. bushel,		$1 20 a 1 25.
Salt, Liverpool, fine, bush.		50 a —
do. ground,		55 a —
Turks Island,		58 a —

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And to be had at the Office of the Saturday E. Post

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INSPECTIONS.—There has been inspected in the Port of Philadelphia, during the year ending on the 31st December last.

Wheat Flour, in bbls.	278,537
Do. in half bbls.	31,534
Rye Flour,	33,308
Corn Meal,	24,690
Do. in hhds.	3,250
Middlings,	1,983
Total,	373,472

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 19th ult. by Alderman Christian, Mr. HENRY CORNISH, to Miss ANN H. JOBSON, daughter of Mr. Samuel Jobson, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th ult. by John Goodman, Esq. WILLIAM R. DEWEES, Esq. to Miss ELIZA NICE, all of Chester county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Pearce, Mr. JOHN SOLOMON, to Miss HARRIET CHAMBERS, all of the N. Liberties.

On Sunday evening last, at Roxborough, by the Reverend Horatio G. Jones, Mr. JOHN SIMMONS of this city, to Miss SUSAN SMITH, daughter of the late Thomas Foster, of Burlington, New Jersey.

On Thursday evening, the 26th ultimo, Mr. JAMES BERING, of Doylestown township, to Miss UNITY CLEMENTINA WHITE, of this city.

On the 25th inst. at Norfolk, Va. by the Rev. Mr. Seixas, PHILIP I. COHEN, Esq. to AUGUSTA, daughter of Moses Myers, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 26th inst. at Springfield, Md. by the Rev. George M'Ilhenny, Mr. JARRET HUTCHINS, to MARY C. daughter of Jacob Harmand, Esq. formerly of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult. Mrs. ANN YOUNG, widow.

On Tuesday, RACHEL KEYSER, aged 81, widow of the late Derick Keyser.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH WHEELER, aged 72, relict of Samuel Wheeler, Esq.

On Tuesday, Mrs. ISABELLA M'COY, aged 70, widow, for the last forty years a member of St. George's Church, Fourth street.

On Monday, Mrs. SARAH HUNTER, in the 33d year of her age.

On Monday, in the 31st year of her age, MARGARET, wife of George Ronaldson.

On Thursday morning, after a long and severe illness, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. PATRICK FERNEY, Printer.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. MARY WORTHINGTON, in the 29th year of her age.

On Friday morning, the 27th ult. Miss SARAH JOHNSON, aged 15 years and 10 days, daughter of the late Mr. George Johnson, of this city.

On Friday, the 28th ult. of a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM M'CORKLE, Esq. late Editor and Proprietor of "The Freeman's Journal," aged 49.

On Friday, the 28th ult. Mr. FRANCIS WALNUT in the 40th year of his age.

On the 7th ult. suddenly, SEPTEMUS ROBERTS. His death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood vessel.

On the 18th ult. MARY ANN, daughter of Captain Joseph H. Dill, aged 13 years.

On Sunday afternoon, aged 88 years, Mrs. MARIA NORDENLINE, sister of the late Mrs. Ord.

On Saturday evening, the 28th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET, consort of Mr. William Spohn, in the 59th year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH JONES, wife of Mr. Isaac Jones, Tobacconist of this city.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult. of a Pulmonary Consumption, Miss REBECCA E. KLINGLE, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. EILEEN BIGALOW, in the 88th year of her age.

On Fourth day evening, the 1st inst. SAMUEL BOLGATE, sen. after a short illness, aged 76.

On Monday last, the 30th ult. at his residence, in Germantown, Mr. WILLIAM M'ILHENNY, sen. in the 79th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. at his own cottage, on the banks of the Delaware, above Kensington, ROBERT JOHNSON, a black man, aged 100 years.

Philo Literary Association.

A STATED Business Meeting of the "Philo Literary Association of Philadelphia," will be held at their Hall, on Monday evening next, the 6th inst. at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as an Election will be held at the same time and place.

feb 4—1t JOHN M. GUMMEY, Secretary.

OYSTER SHELL LIME.

FOR Manure, constantly for sale at the subscriber's Lime Kilns, on the bank of the Schuylkill, between Pine and Lombard streets, at 10 cents per bushel, or delivered by land or water upon such terms as may be agreed on. Wood taken in exchange at the market price. Enquire at the Kilns, or at No. 98 Locust street.

feb 4—3t* THOMAS BONSALL.

A CITIZEN

WILL willing to render his best services as a Clerk in a Dry Goods or Grocery store having some knowledge of either. A line directed to M. S. and left at this office, will be attended to. feb 4—1f

Artificial Flower Making.

TAUGHT at a reduced price, at No. 471 Market, one door in below Tenth street. feb 4—3m

GRAND PECTORAL SYRUP.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, and Consumption of the Lungs. The public are respectfully informed, that this Syrup has obtained a character which needs no puffing to establish. It has been used with signal benefit by great numbers, as well in this City as in Boston, New York, and other places, certificates of which might easily be adduced. Many respectable Physicians have proved and recommended it as a very valuable and safe Medicine. It has long been known to cure, after many other remedies had failed. Many in my neighborhood can testify that it is not only useful in the various complaints of the breast, but also in bowel complaints and Agues. It may be taken with all kinds of aliment except milk. The quantity to be used is as follows: to a full grown person, a large wine glass full three times a day, and so in proportion to the ages of children, directions will be given when called for. At this season of it is calculated to be of very general benefit. The public are requested to make trial of the Pectoral Syrup, which it is confidently believed will be found to answer their expectations fully. They will please to furnish themselves with pint or quart bottles, according to the quantity wanted. Prepared and sold only by me,

RACHEL ROURK.

Crown street, between Race and Vine, four doors from Dr. Brodhead's Church.

The proprietor of the above mentioned Syrup, having derived my recommendation, I am free to say, that, from the known virtues of its component articles, and especially from the frequent use of it in my family, I can attest it to be an efficacious and safe Pectoral.

The Subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of the above Pectoral Syrup, is free to recommend it, as, in my opinion, possessing superior virtues. It proved beneficial to my wife in relieving her from a violent cold and cough, by using it a few times.

PHILIP JACOBS.
No. 40 Crown street.

This is to certify that I have used the above named Syrup, and found it beneficial to my family.

DANIEL ROBERT.
Crown street, near the Church.

This is to certify that my family have used the above Syrup, and recommend it to the public in general.

JAMES WALTER.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 9th, 1826.

Tetter ointment, of a very superior quality, can be had at the same place, on moderate terms, which has been productive of very speedy cures, as many in the city have had fair proof, and will give the Medicine a good character. nov 12—3t

ELEGANT
Christmas and New Year's Present.

EMBELLISHED with elegant engravings by Messrs. J. W. Steel W. E. Tucker J. B. Longacre, W. G. Mason and Gilbert, after drawings by T. Doughty, H. Bradport, J. Birch and W. J. Wall.

LE SOUVENIR,

Or Picturesque Pocket Diary, for 1826, fitted up in a variety of bindings in Morocco, embossed kid satin, and embossed paper cases.

CONTENTS.—Calendar—Government of the United States; Members of the House of Senate; Members of the House of Representatives; Government of the respective States; Intercourses with foreign nations; Foreign Ministers in the United States; Federal Courts; Blank pages for memoranda.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegant engraved Title; Vignette portrait of John Quincy Adams; The Capitol Washington; President's House Washington; Philadelphia from Kensington; Eastern View; New York; Distant View of Boston; View near Fishkill on the Hudson; Mount Vernon, seat of General George Washington; Residence of S. Breck, Esq. on the Schuylkill; Residence of Count Survilliers, Bordentown; Girard's Mills, on the Brandywine; Andalusia, the seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the Schuylkill, near Flat Rock; The Woodlands, near Philadelphia; Embellishments, Design of the Season cut in wood, by Gilbert. Published by

A. R. POODLE,
No. 46 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

dec 3—4t

TICKETS & SHARES

IN THE NEXT LOTTERY
ABOUT TO BE DRAWN,
May be had in every variety of Numbers, at

ROBERTSON
AND
LITTLE'S,

No. 43—Remember 43.—S. Third st.

feb 4—tf

The usual good luck attending adventurers at

CANFIELD'S,

129 Chesnut street.

NO. 29011, combination 19 24 48, the Capital prize of $20,000, was sold 2 small, at FORTUNE'S HOME, where adventurers are desired to call immediately for prizes of $100,000, 50,000 40,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, 5000, 1000, &c.

FORTUNE'S HOME AGAIN!

No. 28616, 19 23 48, a prize of $5000 in the Lottery drawn yesterday, was sold at P. CANFIELD'S Fortunate Office, 129 Chesnut street. Many more capitals can be obtained at the above office. feb 4—tf

GREAT LUCK!!

CONINE AGAIN!!!

NUMBERS drawn in the 19th Class, Union Canal Lottery.

29 1 28 48 34 19 23 40 58

No. 19	34	48,	a prize of $20,000 in a whole ticket.
19	23	58	1,670 half a ticket.
19	28	48	1,000 quarter.
34	40	48	1,000 eighth.
28	34	37	100
28	33	34	100
28	34	50	100

Besides 50's, 20's and 10's in abundance, all obtained at

CONINE'S,

No. 3 South Third street.

The holders of the fortunate numbers, are requested to present for payment, or renew them in the next Lottery to be drawn, particulars of which can be seen at my office. feb 4—tf

Take Care of Number One.

WE often hear this maxim repeated, but very few of us seem to mind it; GIBB, however, knows what it means. On Wednesday a person called at his office, to buy a ticket in the 19th class, of the Union Canal Lottery, and Gibbs showed him the half ticket with 1 28 29 on it; and the person rejected it because No. 1, was there. Very well, says Gibbs, I shall lay it by for my own good luck. In an hour or two afterwards the drawing took place, and behold, out comes this ticket the very first, a Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize. So much for taking care of number one. Let every man, woman and child the store, who can spare a dollar, come forward to GIBBS for a chance in the next Scheme: he has tickets and shares in the greatest variety. Come no time away for Fortune.

GIBBS,

No. 4 1-2 S. Third street, Philadelphia. feb 4—tf

DRAFTS COLLECTED.

AT CONINE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 38 South Third street, Drafts on the following places are collected at moderate charges—

Baltimore,	Richmond, Virginia,
Washington City,	Petersburg, do.
Georgetown,	Norfolk, do.
Alexandria,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Lynchburg, Virginia,	Charleston, S. C.
Winchester, do.	Savannah, Georgia,
Fredericksburg, do.	Augusta, do.

And where Southern Bank Bills are taken at the smallest discounts. J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS.

dec 21—tf

WILLIAM ALLEN,

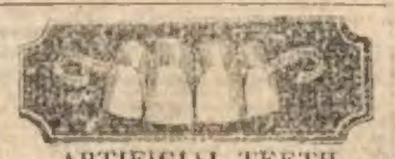
ENGRAVER,
Corner of Fifth and South Alley,

EXECUTES every kind of literary embellishments on the most reasonable terms. Professional—Visiting Cards—Hatters Bills—Door Plates, &c. promptly attended to. jan 14—3t

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, lying on the Upper River Road, three miles from Trenton, one from Yardleyville, and 26 from Philadelphia, in view of the river Delaware for a mile each way. There is in this Farm about 32 acres of land of the very first quality, with a handsome proportion of woodland and meadow, divided into ten enclosures, mostly under post and rail fence. The improvements are a large stone house and kitchen with four rooms on a floor, a stone barn 50 by 38 feet, with stabling under carriage house and other outbuildings, all in good repair, also two pumps, one at the house and the other at the barn. There is a large stream running through the premises where there might be erected a wheel of considerable power. It abounds with a variety of fruit trees, and is handy to mechanics of all kinds, mills and stores. For other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

jan 28—4t* THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.



ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 23 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

PHILADELPHIA
Suspender Manufactory,

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern.

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a most extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Corset Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y

J. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, of all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shop store, S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 443 South Second street Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Coalplate and Tinners of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 19—6m*

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made mahogany BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 42 pure curled hair Matrasses; 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Matrasses of every size; 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 500 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances

BARTLESON & HARMER,
Jan. 7—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, wholesale, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and are receiving, on the most reasonable terms, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c. and even hollow-ware, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. nov 19—3m

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 71 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers;
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the eleventh day of January, in the fifty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, HEZEKIAH BURHANS, of said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following, to wit: The Nomenclature and Expositor of the English Language in which the meaning of each word is clearly explained and the orthoepy of every syllable accurately pointed out according to John Walker's pronouncing Dictionary; compiled for the use of schools in the United States and Great Britain, by Hezekiah Burhans, Counsellor at Law, and Author of the Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book.

Without our words are sounded as they ought,
Reading nor Elocution can be taught;
While all we learn unhappily may tend
To Babylon's confusion in the end. *The Author.*

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Author and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

feb 4—6w

HEAD QUARTERS.

Licensed County Money Office.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker informs his friends and the public that he still continues to advance money on Watches, Plate, Jewellery, Dry Goods, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. and other valuable and portable articles to any amount, and on low terms. All articles kept for six months, or for a longer time if required. Deposits insured from loss by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD.

No 117 North Fifth street, 3d door above Vine street, East side, sign of the Golden Ball. feb 4—3m

CHAIN BRIDGES.

THE subscriber, residing in the Borough of Northampton, (alias Allentown,) in the County of Lehigh, in the State of Pennsylvania, begs leave to offer his services to such Companies or Individuals as intend to build Bridges. He will, for very reasonable compensations, devise plans and make calculations or Chain Bridges of any dimensions, and over any depth of water not exceeding 60 feet. He will also, if required, superintend the building of such Bridges from the foundation to the last finishing, or impart the necessary information to such as desire it. He will make estimates of the probable amount such buildings may cost if approved of the necessary data and local circumstances. The public may rest assured that by the important discoveries and improvements made by actual practice in the Line of Chain Bridges the subscriber is enabled to build a good and substantial Chain Bridge for less than two-thirds the money that a Wooden Bridge of the same dimensions will cost. On his new plan all the principal parts of the timber work are effectually secured from wet, the Bridge becomes as steady as any wooden Bridge, and will in any part bear a weight of two hundred tons over and above its own weight. Letters on the subject directed as above to Allentown, Pa and post paid, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. JACOB BLUMER.

feb 4—6t*

CHEAP GOODS,

SOLD by C. K. Seevers, No. 60 North Second, 4 doors above Arch street Philadelphia, has on hand, an assortment of Fancy Handwaer, and Looking Glasses, Brass Andirons Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Forks, spoons and Ladles, Butcher Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffers and Trays, Candlesticks, Bellows Lamps, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Razors and scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Sad Irons and Coffee Mills, Odd Knives and Forks, Toy Knives and Forks, Needles and Knitting Pins, Iron Pots, Skillets, &c and a great variety of other articles in the housekeeping line. feb 4—3t

THE REFORMER.

THE design of this work is to expose the clerical schemes and pompous undertakings of the present day, under pretence of promoting religion, and to show that they are irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel. The great Missionary operations which commenced some years since, and the numerous Theological Seminaries which have been erected, and are still erecting in every part of our country, have been only an injury to true religion and have tended to exalt an order of men to a height not warranted by the New Testament. Their numbers and influence are rapidly extending through all parts of the community, and threaten the destruction of our civil and religious liberties. By means either direct or indirect, they are steadily advancing their cause, and their ascendency over the minds of the people; and at no distant period, should their influence continue to increase, scarcely an individual will be found willing to incur the hazard of opposing any of their schemes. The pernicious effects of clerical connexion in this country, may be inferred from the history of other countries, and ought early to be guarded against. There are already few who have sufficient firmness to present these men before the public in their true colours—and hence the prospect of their success, and our danger is greatly increased.

From these considerations, and to expose the corrupt, impure, and fashionable religion inculcated and supported by the pensioned order of men, the Reformer was commenced. The extended circulation of the work among the reflecting and better part of the community, has convinced the Editor that his views on these subjects are not peculiar; and, that the publication may be more generally known, and consequently be more useful, he has been induced to present one number of it in a more public way than was at first done. Being neither under the jurisdiction nor influence of any particular sect, the Reformer will not be made an instrument for advancing the views or interest of any, but will rebuke evils wherever met with, and pursue the line of truth marked out by the precepts of Divine Revelation, regardless of the frowns or the censures of those, who from interest, prejudice, or caprice, may become its opposers.

TERMS, &c.

The Reformer is published in periodical numbers of 16 octavo pages, the first of each month, at one dollar a year, payable in advance. The sixth year is now completed, and the seventh commenced January, 1826. Some copies may yet be had from the beginning of the work, but persons are at liberty to commence at any period, and withdraw their subscriptions who never notice is given and arrearages are paid. Orders from any part of the United States, post paid enclosing the amount of subscription, and directed to T. R. Gates, No 290 South Third street, Philadelphia, will be attended to without delay.

Those who procure ten subscribers and become responsible for the amount of their lists, shall be entitled to a copy gratis. THEOPHILUS R. GATES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10th, 1826.

☞

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REBUSES.

1. The god that gave the curling vine,
A flower whose colours beauteous shine,
A beast that roams in search of prey,
A king that rul'd with haughty sway,
The initials join'd, ye ladies fair,
An ancient city will declare.

2 She who in vain foretold the fall of Troy,
And she, belov'd by Priam's num'rous boy;
Cynara's son, by Venus mourn'd in vain,
When the fierce boy her lovely Lispe had slain:
The king whose son by lawless conquest hurl'd
Death and destruction o'er a bleeding world;
The faithful guardian of Ulysses' son,
Who taught him vice in all its shapes to shun;
The Grecian Chief, who for a girl did weep,
And he whose trident rules the roaring deep:
Th' initials join'd, you thence may quickly find,
A man well skill'd in healing ill mankind.

3. An insect of note, with one third of a grain,
The name of a liquor with ease will explain.

ALEXIS.

When Humphrey Parsons, the great porter-brewer, was Lord Mayor of London, he drove in his state-coach six of the finest dray-horses. In the procession, a man acquainted with their training was disposed to make the mob laugh, by showing what they would do at a word.—In drawing butts out of a cellar, it is the drayman's custom to make the horses clear their heels from the butt as it rises, by separating; and for this purpose he calls out "side all."—The man, therefore, called in this manner to the horses in the procession; they obeyed and were every where but where they ought to have been.

Dr. Balthazar Regis, formerly one of the dignitaries of the church of Canterbury, was perhaps as credulous a man as ever existed.—He had a brother-in-law of the name of Morrice, who delighted in telling him marvellous tales, which the doctor would swallow and repeat without the least hesitation, vouching all he said on the authority of his brother *Morrice*, as he, being a Swiss, called him. He one day told the following pretty story. "My brother *Morrice* has a fish pond, and all on a sudden the fish were gone; they dragged the pond and afterwards drained it, but not one fish was to be found. At last my brother ordered his men to dig into the mud, and when they had dug a great depth, they perceived a smoke. Digging farther, the smoke increased till they came to a chimney and the roof of a house; they untiled it, and in the room below found a little old man and woman boiling the very last fish; and if my brother *Morrice* had not discovered them, and taken them to his own house, they must have been starved."

A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon, which one of his auditors commended. "Yes," said a gentleman to whom it was mentioned, "it was a good sermon, but he filched it." This was told to the preacher: he resented it, and called on the gentleman to retract what he said. "I am not," replied the aggressor, "very apt to retract my words, but in this instance I will; I said you had stolen the sermon; I find I was wrong; for on returning home, and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, I found it there."

M. de Calonne's attachment to the memory of his father was so great, that he carried about with him, wherever he went, the fine long hair which had been cut off his head after his decease. It was kept in a tin case, and always accompanied him in his carriage. This superfluous care could hurt no one; it was innocent, if not rational: but neither of these terms can be applied to the cruel whim of Madame Necker, who forbade her affectionate husband to bury her, and imposed on him the painful charge of keeping her corpse in a glass case. Before her death she wrote it was said, above *four hundred* letters, which she distributed amongst her friends, with an injunction to send one every month to her husband, as if coming immediately from herself in the other world.

Mr. B——, a most remarkably large, corpulent man, being at Bath, and wanting to get to London, tried for a place in the mail, a short time before it set off. Being told that it was full, he still determined to get admission, and opening the door, which no one near him ventured to oppose, he got in. When the other passengers came, the ostler reported that a gentleman was in the coach; he was requested to come out, but having drawn up the blind, he remained quiet. Hearing, however, a consultation on the means of making him alight, and a proposal to "pull him out," he let down the blind, and laying his enormous hand on the edge of the door, he asked, "who would dare to pull him out," drew up the blind again, and waiting some time fell asleep. About one in the morning he awoke, and going to call out to know whereabouts he was on his journey, he perceived what was the fact, that to end the altercation with him, the horses had been put to another coach, and that he had spent the night at the inn-door in [illegible] carriage.

ST. CRISPIN'S DAY.

This day is still recorded and kept a holiday in the English calender. Two brothers, Crispins and Crispianus, were born at Rome, whence they travelled to Soissons in France, about the year 303, to propagate the christian religion. Being desirous of removing themselves independent, they gained a subsistence by shoemaking. It having been discovered that they privately embraced the christian faith, and endeavoured to make proselytes of the inhabitants, the governor of the town immediately ordered them to be beheaded, about the year 308. From this time the shoemakers chose them for their tutelar saints.

With reference to this day, we introduce an anecdote of Charles the fifth. This sovereign, in his intervals of relaxation, used to retire to Brussels: He was a prince curious to know the sentiments of his meanest subjects concerning himself and his administration, therefore often went incog and mixed himself in such companies and conversation as he thought proper. One night his boot requiring immediate mending, he was directed to a cobler.—Unluckily, it happened to be St. Crispin's holiday, and, instead of finding the cobler inclined to work, he was in the heighth of his jollity among his acquaintance. The Emperor acquainted him with what he wanted, and offered him a handsome gratuity. "What friend!" says the fellow, "do you know no better than to ask one of our craft to work St. Crispin? Was it Charles himself I would not do a stitch for him now; but if you'll come in and drink St. Crispin, do and welcome: we are as merry as the Emperor can be." The sovereign accepted the offer, and as a return for his hospitality, gave the cobblers a coat of arms, being a boot with an imperial crown on it; there is to be seen a chapel in Flanders adorned with a boot and imperial crown on it; and in all processions the company of cobblers take precedence of the company of shoemakers.

It remains only to be observed that the shoemakers of the present day are not far behind their predecessors in the manner of keeping St. Crispin. From the highest to the lowest, it is a day of feasting and jollity. It is also, we believe, observed as a festival with the corporate body of Cordwainers, or shoemakers of London, but without any sort of procession on the occasion, except the proceeding to a good tavern to partake of a good dinner, and drink the pious memory of St. Crispin. Besides the day being the Anniversary of St. Crispin and the battle of Agincourt, it is also, that of the accession of George III, in 1760, and of the death of Hogarth in 1764.

A beautiful woman said to a general officer, "How is it, that having obtained so much glory you should still seek for more?" "Ah! Madam," he replied, "how is it that you, who have so much beauty, should still put on *rouge?*"

There are two sorts of enemies inseparable almost from all men, but altogether from men of great fortunes; the flatterer, and the liar: one strikes before, the other behind; both insensibly, both dangerously.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols; and various other articles, Marked with Durable Ink, at No. 274 North Second street, Philadelphia. Specimens may be seen on application. jan 21—6m*

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 6th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—*

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

B. H. BAND'S Writing Academy, No. 30 South Seventh street, second door below Chestnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov 3—tf

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38 South street, a few doors above Front st. et.
An Apprentice Wanted. oct 29 6m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO. No. 24 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—199.

REYMBURG & HAGGERTY, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Sperm.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filligree Paper, 152 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 152 Vine street.—3

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

A FEW respectable single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 28 Spruce st. sept 3—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South second street, to No. 147 near Spruce

JOH W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 312 North Front street, near Noble. [illegible]

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;
Day and Evening, at No. 83 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the Boy's department, he has taken the Girls' apartment of the Seminary lately occupied by B. Cook, who is to teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments both day and evening,) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short-Hand also will be taught to classes; young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.
dec 17—3m DAVID HUTTON

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,
Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.
ALSO FOR SALE,
An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wetlen Maker—just imported from London, per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

Hill's Village Dialogues, &c.

FIFTY copies of Hill's Village Dialogues, 3 vols. with plates. This book can be purchased for about the cost of the paper—the printer's and binder's work without charge.
Harder's Village Sermons,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
M'Calla and Kneeland on Universalism,
Josephus, Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, and other Historical works,
Family Bibles, Dictionaries, and most of School Books in general use.
The Philadelphia Directory for 1829,
Bayne's History of the Wars,
Napoleon and the Grand Army, by General Gourgaud,
Brooks' and Morse's Gazetteer,
Guthrie's and Morse's Geography,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature—and a variety of Miscellaneous Books, well suited to private and public Libraries, for very low prices, at the
BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.
jan 14—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Horizontal Escapement Watches of Jacobs and Co.—These Watches, as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and cost but little more than the cheapest.
There is no repeating mainspring in the above watches. The other end of the time-spring, pressing upon the striking work, the Ratchet communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no snail, and but one hammer, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the canon pinion, but by being divided into semicircles; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is moved one tooth every hour, yet its two divisions by an ingeniously simple connection produce twelve revolutions, or the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular, in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating work can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.
Retail price, warranted one year, for the above Watches, $18.
And afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.
Gold and silver Levers, Lepines, gold and silver Horizontals, with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of Watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second handed Watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.
Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.
B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker,
No. 102 North Third street, above Vine, Philadelphia.
nov 19—3m*

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 106 North Third street,
800 Crown, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
800 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper,
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper,
2500 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds,
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c
. The highest price given for rags aug 11—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.
Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo* 1—tf

GEORGE FARR'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Bath's and Shepard's super blue, black, and a variety of finely coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Toilenett, Silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—tf

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public: and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaints, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.
(A label of directions on each bottle.)
Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 20 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 123 1-2 South Water street. oct 24—tf

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 101, on the South side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offers to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half
A MILLION OF DOLLARS,
authorized by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.
The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.
Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
oct. 29—tf

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 24 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 24 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Combining a requisition necessary the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Soused Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.
J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches. No. 25 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, to fancy colours. All who feel disposed to favor Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.
april 3—tf

JONATHAN FELL,
No. 52 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:
CUSTARD in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black PEPPER.
N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of
Elliott's Hair Restorative
Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair, and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. In all cases, as experience of the many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most healing cephalic.
. Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 136, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDE, 134, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. tjo

Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.
ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL
SELECT ACADEMY,
113 LOMBARD STREET,
Number of Pupils limited to 30.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:
Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $5 per Quarter.
Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c. Terms $7 per Quarter.
The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his Pupils. Those who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours,) that may suit their convenience in calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited: each would strive to emulate his fellow in the attainment of useful knowledge, and it is not improbable that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.
To give in detail the system of inculcation adopted by the subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisement, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz.: that of delivering weekly, a Lecture either on some branch of those practised to Pupils the more particular attention of the Pupil is desired, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. &c. the various theories demonstrated by experiment, varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy) to
WM. M. COLLOM.
N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.
dec 17—3m W. M. C.

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without Pain, even when all the known applications have failed to afford relief.
S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,
ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.
Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.
MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.
Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 93 South Fifth, near Spruce street. jan 21—tf

WANTED,

IN a genteel Fancy Business, in a central part of this city, a Young Lady, a tonist, and take an interest or proportionate share of profits, according to the capital she may be inclined to employ (not less than $1000) with a lady already established who requires occasional relief from constant attentions—she prefers parting with a portion of the profits, rather than trusting to a person who is solely dependant on pay. A line to X. Y. Z. at this office, with real name and address, if respectable, will be punctually attended to. jan 21—tf*

TROTTER'S
PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND,

COUGHS and Colds, even in their first stages, not only affect the lungs, and debilitate the constitution, but absolutely destroy them. Persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds, generally presume they will subside spontaneously, but how vain is this presumption! Such persons do in the language of the learned and admirable Armstrong, forget they are
"Of the source
Of fatal woes, a Cough that foams with blood,
Asthmas, and inflammation of the lungs
Or the slow miseries of the hectic fire."
The true cause of these complaints, namely Coughs and Colds, is a suppression of perspiration. The cold, the damp, the wet weather, or the frequent changes which take place in the atmosphere, occasion the body to become affected. In consequence of that, the pores and outlets of the skin, which in time of health are always breathing out a fine fluid, become so shut up, that the perspirable matter, instead of circulating freely through the system, recoils upon the blood, fills the vessels superabundantly and vitiates its quality. Hence originates the Cough or Cold, though slight, settles upon the lungs, then terminates in Habitual Cough, or confirmed Asthma, or Inflammation of the Lungs, or in the calamitous disorder of a Consumption.
About 2000 years has the herb (Horehound) from which the PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is prepared, been held in the highest estimation. In old Coughs, recent and long standing Asthmas, this medicine is decidedly the most safe and effectual remedy. Persons afflicted with Wheezing or Hoarseness, a straightness of the breast accompanied with Cough, or Difficulty of Breathing, slight Coughs or Colds, cannot have recourse to a more excellent Medicine, in the disorders of Consumptions and against the calamitous effects of which it is also peculiarly excellent. It creates appetite in the consumptive individual, and nourishes the constitutions of those persons, which have been shattered by a distressing Cough, a severe Cold, &c. &c. and invigorates so as to restore them to the blessings of genuine health and vigor.
The true Pectoral Balsam of Horehound is sold in Philadelphia, by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, and ELLIS & GRIFFITHS, Chesnut street; in New York, by HULL & BOWNE, Pearl street, and G. HULL & Co. 373 Broadway. oct 28—3m

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,
For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.
Lancaster County, ss.
For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being duly sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible; will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:
Peter Albright, aged 34, of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mixal, aged 31 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 33 years, Bucks county 2 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sollenberger, aged 30. John Burgin, aged 30. Adam Westfall, aged 48, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons laboured under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1829.
Henry Barre, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year, and no return, and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 29th, 1829.
Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1830, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE, [L. S.]
Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific:—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eight st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAEFFER, 232 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 2—tf

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*
There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the change of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to believe.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as as one to five. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a gladly prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants governed wholly by experience they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.
The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "one first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."
This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of incalculable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, vomiting, whooping cough, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North East corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 314 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAEFER, No. 210 South Second street. jan 22—tf

Goods at Reduced Prices.

COWPLAND offers for Sale very low, at No. 11 S. Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of fancy goods for housekeepers, among which are,

Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses.	Britannia Ware in Sets.
Brass Andirons, of sizes and patterns.	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots.
Shovel and Tongs, fine and low priced Tea Trays and Waiters.	Plated Table Castors, Silver Mounted and Plain.
Bread Baskets, Spice Boxes.	Plated Candlesticks, &c. do.
Ladies Dressing Cases.	Plated Snuffers and Trays do. do.
Brass Fire Rods.	Plated Bottle Stands, do. do.
Curtain Pins, (rich patterns)	Brass Lamps and Candlesticks.
Knives and Forks, fine and low priced Pen Knives.	Japanned, do. do.
Razors and Scissors.	Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans.
Plated Chamber Candlesticks.	Iron Pots, Oven Lids, &c.

jan 21—tf

NEW SCHOOL,
Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:
Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.
Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.
Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the School-room.
N. LEEDS.
N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price. dec 17—tf

BOARDING.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 2 Chauncy Lane, between Front and Second Streets, two doors from Arch street. dec. 31.

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes of the following kinds, Men's wax calf-skin Monroe and shoes, Cordovan Monroe and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroe and shoes, Ladies' fine leather welt boot heels straps, Ladies' fine leather Jefferson without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calf-skin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Children's morocco and leather boots and shoes.
Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Tacks &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by
J. MULMAN,
No. 266 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth. nov 19—tf

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,
No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. jan 15—6m*

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate within eighteen miles of this city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with full sufficient for the use of factories of almost any kind, and within two miles of tide water.—There has been some improvements made, such as a firm and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. As a situation for factories, this seat combines many advantages seldom to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. (dec 5—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,
No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,
A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL.

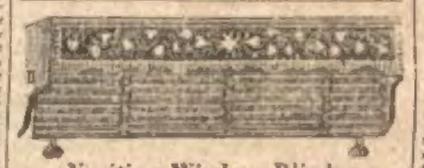
HENRY AND MARY PIKE propose opening a Boarding School for small children at Byberry, Philadelphia county, fourteen miles from the city, one and a half from the post road to New York, and half a mile from Friends' Meeting House—to commence on the 1st of 5th mo. next.
It is intended principally for boys over seven years of age and to accommodate from fifteen to twenty pupils. Price for board and tuition twenty dollars a quarter, to be paid in advance.
Application may be made to Bennett & Walton, No. 37 Market street, to Charles Townsend, No. 103 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscribers, at Byberry.
1st mo. 28th, 1830—4t* HENRY PIKE, jr.

FIXTURES, &c.

THE Fixtures &c. of a Young Ladies School, advantageously situated in a central part of this city, will be disposed of on reasonable terms on application at this office. jan 30—tf

GREAT & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREANK offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,
A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulettes,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Head and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.
N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—6m*



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to
HARTLESON & HARMER,
march 8—tf S. E. corner of Second and Vine st.

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received the 13 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private rooms.
He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Engles.
TERMS.—For a year $18, by the quarter $5.
N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—tf

SMITH'S
CHEAP SHOE STORE
No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington boots	$3.50 to 4.50
Youth's Wellington Boots	2.00 to 3.00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior	87 cts. to 1.25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers	62 cts
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality.	1.00
Ladies silk Valencia and Lustring Slippers	62 to 1.25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jeffersons	1.25 to 1.50
Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $3.50 per doz. worthy the attention of shop dealers in general throughout the city.	
Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from	$1.12 to 1.62

A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description, 400 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.
sept 3—tf

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 124 South Fifth street.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general, for the liberal encouragement received from them, and requests a continuance of the same, at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.
N. B. Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 16—tf

Dr. Jones' Celebrated
UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermittting, Coughs, and